JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,919—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th April,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,110	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Yerona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,232	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 260.	Rs. 275.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharde, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,233 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 20th April, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 26th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 26th April.

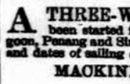
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	11 May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 13th April, 1900.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL REMEDIES FOR

CHOLERA.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(*Made from the Government Formula.*)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Special cash rates	1 4	2 4
	Ordinary rates	1 8	2 8
Do. without Opium	Special cash rates	1 0	1 8
	Ordinary rates	1 2	1 12

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(ASTRINGENT, ANODYNE, ANTISPASMODIC)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle	Special cash rates	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Ordinary rates	As. 14 and Re. 1-8

For convenience and economy in Hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Special cash rates	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Ordinary rates	Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

CHLORODYNE.
(TREACHER'S OWN MAKE.)

The above is largely employed by Medical Men, and also in Hospitals.

As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa Dysentery or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Special cash rates	As. 12 and Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-0
	Ordinary rates	As. 14 and Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.
(DILL, ANISE-SEED, CINNAMON AND PENNYROYAL.)

Highly esteemed as cordial reliefs for Flatulence, &c.

Ordinary rates	As. 9 and Re. 1-2
Special cash rates	As. 8 and Re. 1

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

38, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World.

Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Re.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT,

in aid of the

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND,

GIVEN BY

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION,

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.,

AT THE

NOVELTY THEATRE,

Kindly lent for the occasion free of charge by the Lessee,

MR. C. P. KHATOW.

Tickets—Rs. 3, 2 and 1 at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., and at the door on the night of the performance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture.....Le Diademe ... .Hermann. ORCHESTRA, BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.
2. Song .....“The Nightingale’s Trill” Ganz. Mrs. HORMUSJEE SERVAI.
3. Selection .....Marck’s and Co.’s Crown Orchestral Pianofortes. Introducing Piano, Harp, Zither, Banjo, Fife and Drum, Bugle, Bagpipe, MANDOLINE and CELLO. Miss FLORENCE FERNS.
4. Song .....“Solveig’s Song” .....Grieg. Madlle PEDRAZA.
5. Violin Solo.....Selection .... Signor LAGATTOLLA.
6. Song .....“Ever Free and Thoughtless Ever”....Verdi. (La Traviata). Miss PHEROZ K. N. KABRAJEE.
7. Comic Recitation.....Selected .... Mr. BEN DE FREECE.

PART II.

1. Duet.....“Elfin Call” .....Stephen Glover. Miss AVANBAI S. PATLOO. Miss BANOOBAI S. GAZDAR. Accompanied by MADLLE. PERREIRA.
2. Piano Solo.....“Souvenir De Kiew” ...Schulhoff. Miss MUNCHERSHA S. MEHTA.
3. Song .....“La Serenata .....Braga. Miss PHEROZ K. N. KABRAJEE. (Violin obligato Signor LAGATTOLLA. Accompaniment by Miss FLORENCE FERNS.
4. Recitation ...Selected..... .... Dr. JOHN POLLEN.
5. Piano Solo.....“March, Tannhauser” Wagner. Miss FLORENCE FERNS.
6. Song.....“Stars of Normandie” ..Stephen Adams. Miss H. N. MODI.
7. Selection.....“Lucia De Lammermoor” ....Donizette.

ORCHESTRA, BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR ...Professor N. LAGATTOLLA.

Crown Orchestral Pianoforte kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Bechstein Grand Pianoforte kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,

N. S. JAMSETJEE.
Honorary Secretary.

MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS.

AN ALFRESCO DANCE

WILL BE HELD

On the TENNIS COURTS of the

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

On FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

S. S. “METHLEY HALL.”

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouses.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees’ boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer’s option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer’s arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATTS and SONS, AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd April, 1900.

CITY LINE.

THE Chartered S. S. “CRAGOSWALD” has arrived and CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE’S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts., will be delivered into Consignees’ boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer’s option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACRADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer’s arrival, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1900.

NOTICE.

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THE following STATIONS on the narrow gauge section of this railway will be OPENED for Local Goods traffic except live stock from WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, and for through traffic with the foreign Railways from the 1st May, 1900 :—

ON THE NORTHERN SECTION.

Koalla	Purbhani,
Paidgaon	

ON THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THIS RAILWAY.

Secunderabad	Indalwai
Bolarum	Dichpali
Medchal	Indur (Nizam’s)
Manoharabad	Navipet
Masaipet	Basar
Mirzapali	Balapur
Bhiknur	Karkheli
Khamaredi	Umri
Upalwai	Sivungaon

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager.

Secunderabad, dated 20th April, 1900.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share for the year ended 31st December, 1899, declared at the Twenty-Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, will be paid at the registered Office of the Company, 28, Church Gate Street, on and after FRIDAY the 27th inst., between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 21st inst., on production of Share Certificates.

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Bombay, 24th April, 1900.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	..	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	7,500,000

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Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

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Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

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NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company, will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to 4th May, (both days inclusive).

By Order.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

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ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 5.30 p.m..

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS appertaining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case," printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 6-24m., 7-7a. Low water, 0-42m., 0-22a.

Concert, Bombay Musical Union, in aid of Local Famine Relief Fund, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—No mails for conveyance from Bombay by P. and O. Steamer will be despatched to-morrow. Mails to connect with the P. and O. Contract Steamer, due to leave Colombo on the 30th instant, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 7 p.m., for transmission by land route, via Tuticorin—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Ibo and Chindi, per s. s. Canara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2-30 p.m., to-morrow.

INFRINGEMENT OF ABKARI REGULATIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Babu Hari, a mill-hand, was charged with importing one bottle of country liquor from Andheri without a permit. The accused was arrested on Saturday evening, at the Grant Road Station, and on being searched a bottle of country liquor was found concealed in a bag, containing vegetable. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 20.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, the coroner held an inquiry regarding the death of one Mukti, a Hindu widow, aged about fifteen years, residing at Bellasis Road. On the night of the 31st ultimo, the deceased was lying asleep near a box, on which a naked kerosine oil-lamp had been placed. By accident her hand struck the box, upsetting the lamp on her. Her left was severely burnt in consequence and she was removed to the hospital for treatment, where she subsequently died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT AND BURGLARY.—Vussonji Mahadewji, a landed proprietor, has reported to the police that his rent-collector has absconded from Bombay with a sum of Rs. 800, which he had recovered from several of his master's tenants within the last few days.—Jivraj Bailu, a grain-dealer of Khoji Street, Null Bazar reports, that, on the midnight of the 20th instant, he closed his shop and went to sleep on the shopboard outside. On the following morning he found the window of the shop forced open and ornaments, of the value of Rs. 237 stolen.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—1. Note on a Hooper Swan (Cygnus musicus), shot by General W. Osborn, I.S.C., on the River Bess, Hoshiarpur District, Punjab by E. H. Aitken; 2 the White-breasted Kingfisher (Halcyon smyrnensis) in captivity, by E. W. Harper, F.Z.S., 3. Indian Termites, by Major G. S. Rodon; and 4, can a cobra eject its poison? by Captain M. D. Goring Jones.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing, at 5-45 p.m.,

March	Soldiers in the Park		Monckton
Overture	Tancredi		Rossini
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant		Offenbach
Valse	Espana		Waldteufel
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus		Caryll
Polka	The Skylark		Kessler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE BY A HINDU WOMAN.—At the Parel Tank Road, yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on the body of Saraswati, a Hindu woman, aged thirty-five years. It appeared from evidence that the deceased worked as a labourer and lived in a hut at Parel. She had been ailing for some time past from cough and fever, and was in constant dread of being removed to a plague hospital. She was several times heard to say that she was tired of life, but never spoke of committing suicide. On Saturday she was missed from her hut, and on the following day her body was found in a quarry-hole at some distance from the Parel Tank Road. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide.

THEFT OF MATCHES.—Appa Hircbu, a policeman, was charged yesterday morning before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of match-boxes, valued at four pies. On Saturday morning last, Captain Hand, Superintendent of the Prince's Dock, saw the accused helping himself to the matches from a broken box lying in the F Shed and drew the attention of his Deputy. The matter was reported to Superintendent Lee-Smith of the Dock Police. Accused stated, in his defence, that he was taking the match boxes into his charge for the purpose of making them over to the manager of the shed, Mr. Sealy, on behalf of the accused, said that the value of the property being insignificant, option of fine might be given to his client. His Worship said the accused had been placed in a position of trust to guard the property, which he betrayed; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Constable Jones charged George Sullivan, aged about thirty-five years, with deserting the Government Workhouse. The evidence showed that, on Thursday morning, the accused obtained leave to go out of the workhouse in search of employment and promised to return in the evening. But on his failing to do so information was given to the police, who arrested him on Sunday afternoon, at the Victoria Gardens. Mr. Jones stated to the court that the accused had been convicted on two previous occasions of a similar offence. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he met out an old friend of his on the road, who took him to a grog-shop where they had some liquor. The magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DOG AND HIS MASTER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, a soldier, named George High, was charged with being drunk and disorderly and with assaulting a policeman. On Saturday night, the accused, who was the worse for liquor, assaulted a native policeman who was on duty, at Apollo Bunder, throwing him down and setting his dog at him, who bit him in the leg. He also attacked a customs clerk, named Crishnajee Pandurang Bapat, and set the dog against him. The defence was that accused asked the policeman to get him a gharry, which he refused to do; and that he did not set the dog either at him or at Bapat. The fact was, accused said, that the dog ran after them, and he ran after the dog to prevent mischief. A comrade, who was with the accused at the time, said he did not see the accused strike any one, but it was all through the dog that the matter came to this pass. An officer of the regiment gave the accused a good character, but the magistrate was of opinion upon the evidence that the accused had created the row and set his dog at two persons out of mere wantonness. Having regard to his previous good character, however, he would not send him to jail, but fined him Rs. 15, and ordered him to keep his dog under proper control as otherwise it would bring him into further trouble.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Since the 13th instant, there has been no death from plague, at Lower Damaun, but a Mahomedan and a Doobla died of measles and a Naikin and a Doobla of starvation. Besides on the 19th, in Lower Damaun, a Christian lad, of fifteen years, owing to a quarrel he had in his family, drank a small quantity of carbolic acid and notwithstanding medical aid died within a few hours.—After a long interval, there has been one death from plague, this (22nd) morning, at Upper Damaun, outside the Fort in Ghanchwady, the victim being a Mahomedan who only three days ago returned to his house from the mandwas.—Plague has left Dholer and Varkoon and has been substituted by alarming epidemics of smallpox.—H. E. Lieutenant Nuno Campos, the new Governor, leaves to-night for Goa, where he will remain until the arrival there of the new Governor-General of Portuguese-India, Major Roncon, as before, acting as the Governor.—Mr. Manoel Mouraz, who belongs to a noble family of Goa, was appointed Judge of the District Court of Damaun on his lately obtaining the degree of LL.B, in the University of Coimbra. At the end of October last, he came here to take charge of his duties and occupied one of the neat and comfortable bungalows of Mr. S. M. Damaunwala, situated on the side of the river, in Lower Damaun. To his lot fell the trial of the Nagar Haveli timber theft case, which had been hanging fire for upwards of six years and which in point of its intricacy, the vast number of witnesses and all sorts of interlocutory proceedings it has passed through, will remain unique on the records of the Damaun District Court. The trial lasted for more than thirty days, eight hours per day, and after the case terminated, owing to overexertion, the judge fell ill and as his illness continued obstinate, he was advised to change his residence, and he removed to Upper Damaun on the 1st instant, but under medical advice he left, last night, for Bombay, to proceed to Goa.

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR POOR JEWS.

LAST evening a largely-attended meeting of Jewish ladies and gentlemen and others was held at Merewether Road, Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of a building, connected with the Jacob Sassoon Jewish Charity Trust, which is intended to be used as residential quarters for poor Jews like the residential quarters built for poor Parsees at Tardeo. Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon, of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., was called to the chair, and Mrs. Sassoon gracefully performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. An elegant Shamianah had been erected for the accommodation of the visitors.

Mr. E. Myers, one of the honorary secretaries of the fund, read a report of its administration, from which the following are extracts:—

Mrs. Jacob Sassoon, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The pleasant duty devolves upon me to explain the reason of our being present this afternoon to witness the inagural ceremony, which I hope may be crowned with every success. In February, last year, Mr. Jacob Sasson decided to give a sum of Rs. 70,000 to form a fund for the benefit of the poor Jews of Bombay. A trust was formed and Mr. J. E. Sassoon, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. R. H. S. Isaacs, Mr. S. E. Shellim, Mr. A. E. J. Abraham and Mr. Shooker Abraham were appointed trustees. Mr. A. E. J. Abraham subsequently withdrew, and Mr. Aarons Sassoon was appointed in his place. Under clause 1 of the deed, the Trustees were empowered to invest, inter alia in leasehold immoveable properties in the island of Bombay, and they decided to lease the land upon which we are now standing, and to erect thereon residential quarters. It is estimated that the approximate cost of the building will be Rs. 60,000. The architects are the well known firm of Messrs. Gostling & Morris, and we may be sure, that in their hands a building will rise that will in every way, be worthy of their reputation and the cause, for which it is designed. I think, ladies and gentlemen, that I have now tersely set forth the salient points of the object Mr. Sassoon had in view. That his action is noble and benevolent, no one can deny, but we are so used to his generous deeds, that I am only re-iterating an oft-made statement in saying that. However, the poor of Bombay will always have cause to remember the name of Mr. Jacob Sassoon for his many liberal actions, but, I think, I may say, that in no other way could he have better shown his well-known sympathy with his poorer and suffering brethren than in finding the money for the erection of this building. Mr. Jacob Sassoon comes from a family noted in all quarters of the globe for its liberality, and there is no worthier descendant of that generous man Mr. David Sassoon, than he. I hope, Mrs. Sassoon, that the building, the foundation stone of which I shall shortly ask you to lay, may prove a profitable investment, that it may never want tenants, and those tenants may be desirable in every respect. It is very appropriate, that your hand, Madam, should be the hand to place the first stone of the building, and I may be permitted to express the sincere hope that you and your generous husband may live many years, to see the income to be derived from this building, bringing joy, happiness, and contentment, in many a house, where formerly there had been only sorrow, grief and trouble. Madam, I have now the honor to request you to lay the foundation stone. (Applause.)

Mrs. Sassoon went up to the foundation-stone, which was slowly lowered; and applying mortar to it, declared it to be well and truly laid, Robbi Nissim then pronounced a prayer in Hebrew, an English translation of which was read to the meeting by Mr. Ezekiel.

Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon in addressing the meeting said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Perhaps you will excuse me if I detain you a few minutes to acknowledge the very kind manner in which you have received the address just read. And before I go any further, allow me, on behalf of my wife, to heartily thank you for the flattering manner in which you have greeted her name and her action this afternoon. I can assure you that she thoroughly appreciates the opportunity that has been given her, and has been only too pleased to lay this foundation-stone. (Cheers.) The address has told you the scheme I had in my mind when this fund was formed, and I trust that the object we have in view may be carried to a successful issue. I think you will admit that this fund has most capable trustees, and I feel that, in their hands, the income that will be derived from this building will be applied in the most satisfactory manner. We have been deriving income from this fund since February 1899, and the thanks of the trustees are due to our honorary secretary Mr. Meyers, who, I am glad, is again among us, and hope he has benefitted by his change. Mr. Salem David has been working most energetically. Really the administration of such a fund is not so simple a matter as may appear at first sight, and I hope that the trustees and honorary secretaries will always bear in mind the main object of the fund. (Hear, hear.) The deed defines very clearly the classes of persons to be assisted; we want to reach those who, through no fault of their own, may be in dire necessity, and I would here allude to those respectable persons to whom opportune aid is of such value. These people cannot come to you. They would not beg, but they must be sought out and assisted in as far as it lies in the power of the trustees. I hope that in generations to come those who are entitled to help under this scheme may receive it in as just and fair a manner as they have done and will continue to do from our present trustees and honorary secretaries. I must thank, Mr. Morris, our architect for the time and attention he has devoted to this scheme; he is leaving us shortly for a trip home, and I wish him and Mrs. Morris a pleasant journey and a good time in Europe. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, we decided on this piece of land in the hope that as Bombay grows, our investment will prove a profitable and wise one. In my own opinion I think that there is every likelihood that as time goes on our property may prove more valuable and our operations under the deed extended. On behalf of my co-trustees and myself, I thank you for attendance here to-day, and I take it as a good omen for the launching of our scheme that it has brought together such a representive assembly. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

THE CHUPRA CASE.

THE reasons for recounting the details of the Chupra case with all the solemnity of circumstance which attaches to a Government of India Resolution are not as obvious or convincing as they might be. "The action of the Executive and Judicial officers," we are told, "has conduced to give to the facts a notoriety so great as to fall little short of a scandal, and to render it desirable that the Supreme Government should deal with the matter." The scandal was there undoubtedly: it was paraded for weeks in the columns of the vernacular press, and there is nobody who can read an English or native paper throughout the length and breadth of India who is not aware that a young English policeman and a young English magistrate had behaved foolishly and improperly and that the English Sessions Judge seized the opportunity to give vent to his animus against the Executive. It is to be hoped, however, that the mere notoriety of a case as measured by the column as devoted to it in the vernacular press, or even the egregiousness of a scandal is not to be regarded in every case as calling for a resolution by the Government of India. In the case of the outrage by men of the West Kent Regiment at Rangoon, the Viceroy did well to intervene there had been a gross miscarriage of justice and it was only by direct intervention of the Government of India that the original culprits could be punished in any way whatsoever and the apathy of the local authorities could be censured: but in the Chupra business the circumstances are different. The ends of justice had been met, all the knuckle-rapping that seems necessary had been done already by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or the Calcutta High Court, and as a matter of fact the Government of India's Resolution leaves matters precisely where they were. Nobody suspected that the supreme Government cherished any other than the highly proper and wholly platitudinous sentiments of the Resolution, nor did anybody doubt that the Government of which Lord Curzon is the head could give these sentiments eloquent expression. But 'cui bono'? It is not the characteristic of a truly great Government any more than of a truly great man to do ordinary things in an extraordinary way, or, in the words of the ingenious Earle, to make one's every proceeding "cry D'ye mark me?"—*Pioneer.*"

THE Queen has accepted a photograph of Mrs. Moon, a Rolvenden, Kent, woman, who was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Her Majesty through Sir Arthur Bigge, has expressed much interest in the facts connected with Mrs. Moon's life, and graciously sent a gift to assist in making her comfortable during this somewhat trying season of the year. Mrs. Moon, who is in her 90th year and has been bedridden for the last three years, is the daughter of a colour-sergeant in the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who served through the Peninsular War, taking part in the battles of Badajoz, Salamanca, and Waterloo, where he received a wound which two years later caused his death. Mrs. Moon was born at Gibraltar and christened at Malta. She distinctly remembers, at the battle of Waterloo, riding in a wagon with her mother. Subsequently she came to England with her parents, and when 70 years of age learned to read and write.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OF APRIL, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·703	SSW	4	95·6	71·1	46	...	1·31	—2·38
Sirsa	29·714	SE	7	?	?	33	...	1·28	—0·92
Delhi	29·718	NE	4	101·2	75·6	37	...	2·43	—0·48
Agra	29·720	NE	10	105·0	82·9	35	...	1·19	—0·20
Cawnpore	29·669	NNW	2	107·5	81·1	46	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	29·646	WSW	3	108·6	74·3	42	...	4·99	+2·95
Jhansi	29·703	N	7	108·3	87·2	35	...	1·20	—0·42
Jacobabad	29·743	NNW	3	101·4	76·1	18	0·04	0·20	—1·03
Karachi	29·769	W	7	85·4	69·2	70	...	0·18	—1·65
Jeypore	29·748	NNE

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23.

EXCHANGE has ruled steady without change all day and with a very small business doing. Some Credits were offering at 1s. 4 3-16d., but nothing placed under 1s. 4 7-32d. Forward Telegraphic was obtainable from 15th May to the end of December at 1s. 3 31-32d. with the option of Demand at 1s. 4d., at which rates business resulted.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 months' sight Francs	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do.	„ 143 1-2
Japan do.	„ 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 3-16 and improved during the day to Rs. 96 5-16 with little doing.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is up 22 lakhs on last week as will be seen from the following statement:—

	Inc. Rs.	Dec. Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	5,78,851	
„ „ Branches		400,174
Other „ „	18,03,007	
Government Securities		23,691
Other authorised		15,411
Loans	3,49,547	
Bills Discounted and purchased		2,41,846
Balances with other Banks		17,776
Cash	21,80,485	

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with little doing locally. Small bookings for Antwerp for May have been made at 16s. 6d. In the Trentham Hall rates were done for Liverpool at 14s. and 13s. Marseilles, while for measurement for the former port, 17s. 6d. was paid.

The Glengarry has been fixed from Calcutta to Hamburg and the Gloamin from Aden to Calcutta with salt.

COALS.—In Muir's a line for this and next year was done at Rs. 12-12-0, while in Bird's a line is reported for the whole of next year at Rs. 13-2-0. 500 tons of Singareni for May were sold at Rs. 14.

SEED—GINGELLY.—The market is very firm and sellers are now asking 8 annas per candy over Saturdays rates.

CASTORSEED.—A large business has been done at 4 annas per candy above last price, say, at Rs. 38-8.

LINSEED is also higher by 1 anna per cwt., "bold" being quoted at Rs. 8-11 and small grain from Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 8-9-3, according to quality. For April-May "bold" grain is also 1 anna higher per cwt., at Rs. 8-11-3.

RAPESEED.—Rates unchanged in a firm market Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 6-15-0. Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7-7-0 to Rs. 7-8-0.

POPPYSEED.—The market is steady and business has been done in ready at Rs. 7-15-5.

COTTON.—The market opened steady quietening down during the day. In all the demand there was a very small demand from Exporters and Mills alike, the sales only amounting to some 600-700 bales. In Westerns a considerable decline is noticeable, business having passed at Rs. 220.

New crops are quiet with but little doing.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Fine ready	222	March 218	Jan. (1901) 175
„ F. G. „	225		
Broach Fine „	236		
„ Good „	232	March (1901) Rs.	200-202
Bhow. Good „	May 221		

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts	57,000	62,000	67,000
Do Exports to U. K.	44,000	15,000	33,000
Do do to Continent	83,000	26,000	34,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,046,000	7,856,000	8,112,000
Do. to U. K. do	1,990,000	3,187,000	3,053,000
Do. to Continent do	2,947,000	3,078,000	3,402,000
Do. stock in the Ports	500 000	793,000	683,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant affords the following comparisons the two previous years:—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,790,000	4,321,300	3,802,310
„ „ „ of Surats	47,000	155,210	133,050
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	657,000	1,614,790	1,215,690
„ London	3,000	5,000	3,030
American Afloat	130,000	65,450	153,890
East Indian „	1,000	5,250	3,000
Total	791,000	1,723,490	1,403,490
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 15-32d.	3 3-8d.	3 21-32
„ Good Brownugger	4 21-32d.	2 25-32d.	3
	23-32d.	19-32d.	21-32

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	94
Barsee and Nugger	76
Berar	62
Total Oomras	232
Dholleras	12
Compta and Dharwar	924
Westerns	746
Bengals	491
Persian	14
Total	2,419

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	5,111
Linseed	12 541
Rapeseed	7,892
Gingellyseed	288
Poppyseed	7,949
Castorseed	1,381
Rice	67,379
Myrabollams	2,300

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64
Bar Silver	27 3-8

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th April, as compared with the statement of 7th April, 1900:—

LIABILITIES.	April 12. Rs.	April 21. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,68,536	53,47,387
Do. do. at Branches	30,10 983	26,04,809
Other Deposits	418,59,453	436,62,490
Post Bills	8,958	7,418
Credits, undrawn	20,57,410	20,25,174
Rs.	687,05,340	703,47,249
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	80,03,648	79,79,957
Other authorised Securities	24,91,000	24,75,589
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	104,74,423	101,85,015
Loans do. do. do.	163 86,236	167,35,783
Bills Discounted and purchased	168,40 432	165,96,636
Dead Stock	4,33,976	4,33,976
Stamps and Stationery	33,711	26,716
Buildings	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,91,570	2,73,795
Cash	137,67,291	159,47,782
Rs.	687,05,340	703,47,249

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended, 31st March 1900, on 1644-39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	4,55,000	7,000	5,69,000
Or per mile of Railway	65	277	4	346
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	13,33,039	58,31,697	62,293	72,27,029
Total for 13 weeks	14,40,039	62,86,697	69,293	77,96,029
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,677	3,03,058	4,054	4,20,019
Per mile of Ry do.	69	176	3	251
Total to corresponding date do.	16,29,839	44,19,584	82,604	61,32,017

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,48,981
Do. to date ..... „ 16,6-,012

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WALSH—April 21, at his residence, Chinchpoogli, Laurence (Laurie) Robinson Walsh, H M's Customs, aged 45 years, one month. Sadly missed by his widow and little ones and regretted by all who knew him.—R. I. P.

In life, humble mild and meek,
In death his Saviour's Mercy did seek!

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRANCIS—April 9, at Kyel T E, Darjiling, the wife of D L Francis, of a son.
THOMSON—April 10, the wife of Alexander Thomas, R S N Co, Garden Reach, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900.

LAST month Russia unexpectedly mobilised her forces in the Southern Provinces and the fleet in the Black Sea. It was believed at the time that the special object of these menacing preparations was to make an impression on the Sultan and his surroundings with a view to exacting equivalents to the railway concession by which a German syndicate acquired the right to make a railway to Bagdad and the mouth of the Suat-el-Arab. This result was obtained, the Sultan, after much negotiation, issuing an Irade promising to abstain from conceding to other foreigners the right to construct railways in the basin of the Black Sea, reserving to Turkey the right to build such railways or, if unable to do so, to confer the right only on Russian subjects. The phrase, "the basin of the Black Sea" was replaced by a list of the railways connecting with the Black Sea. This was a concession to the Emperor William rather than to the Sultan, for the original phrase might have been held to endanger the concession to the German Company in regard to that part of their line that will traverse Asia Minor. As a salve to the Sultan, the terms of the concession to Russia were so modified that his Imperial Majesty might borrow money to build the railways. But if he were unable to work them, he would be bound not to employ any foreign agency or syndicate other than Russian to operate them. It soon appeared, however, that Russia had in her mind something more than the exaction of an equivalent for the German concession. There were rumours that a Russian naval base, close to the Bosphorus, was the subject of arrangement between the Russian Government and Prince Ferdinand. The port in question is Burgas. The *Poshta*, a paper published in Sophia, on March 28, stated that a secret treaty had been concluded between Russia and Bulgaria, by which the contracting Powers agreed that Bulgaria was to be raised to the status of an independent kingdom, under Prince Ferdinand and his successors, and that Macedonia was to be divided between Bulgaria and Montenegro. In case of war the Bulgarian and Montenegrin troops would be enrolled in the Russian Army, as the armies of Bavaria and other German Kingdoms form part of the German Army. The south-western portion of the harbour of Burgas is to be leased to Russia for a period of fifty years, as a coaling station for her fleet and a garrison town. Bulgaria, on her part, bound herself to eliminate anti-Russian elements from her army and administration. The *Cologne Gazette*, the organ of the German Foreign Office, did not absolutely deny the validity of this revelation. It diplomatically confined itself to the observation that it remained to be seen how the Bulgarian Government and Prince Ferdinand would deal with such a sensational statement, adding that the story must be considered incredible, seeing that, if true, it would mean an abolition of existing International Treaties, and especially of the agreement entered into in 1898 between Austro-Hungary and Russia. That agreement bound both Powers to maintain the *status quo* in the Balkan States, and bound each of the high contracting parties not to seek any special advantage to the detriment of the other. It was no secret, however, that this agreement was found by Russia to be irksome, limiting her means of action, and tying her hands in a region for which she had made great sacrifices. Bulgaria was liberated from Turkish rule by a war which cost Russia the lives of 100,000 men and two hundred millions of money. At the close of that war, Austro-Hungary which had not fired a cartridge, nor spent a florin, received as reward for her passive attitude, two Turkish provinces, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Those are considerations that are never absent from the Russian mind. It is necessary to remember this if we are to understand or follow the cross-currents fraught with peril to the peace of Europe.

The German official organ affected to regard the revelations of the Sophia paper as incredible. But it was not ignorant of the fact that the Russo-Austrian agreement was in considerable danger in 1898, and that the Kaiser made strenuous efforts to prevent its abrogation then. That accounts for the halting character of the affected refusal to believe the categorical statements of the *Poshta*, which it was impossible to ignore. The Bulgarian and the Russian Governments were much more uncompromising in the official *dementis* they were bound to give. One of the Bulgarian Ministers informed an interviewer that Bulgaria would never assent to the cession of part of her territory to Russia or to any other Power, the national feeling of every Bulgarian would resent any diminution of the national domain. The Russian official press flatly contradicted the statement that Prince Ferdinand was to become King of Bulgaria, and treated as a fable the story that Russia had designs upon the harbour of Burgas. The German papers which are in touch with the Russian Foreign Office were equally positive in stating that a Russian financial expert had visited Sophia and that Russia was to advance a loan of eighty or a million francs to Bulgaria. On the other hand certain things had occurred which are inexplicable if the official denials represent the facts. In the first place, a Russian general of high rank visited Bulgaria and made an exhaustive inspection of the Army to ascertain its condition and requirements. A Russian official, representing the Minister of Finance, proceeded to Sophia and examined the accounts, creating the general belief that Russia was to come to the assistance of her *protege*. This did not prevent the Russian Minister at Sophia from declaring, by order, to the Bulgarian Government that Russia did not entertain the idea of acquiring a coaling station on the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast. Both the military and the financial advisers were officially received by the Bulgarian Government. The Ministerial press announced, without contradiction, or correction, that the Prince would pay a visit to the Czar within a few weeks. In the beginning of April his Highness had already reached Moscow, and has, no doubt, been received ere now in St. Petersburg. On his way, Prince Ferdinand stopped for a few days at Vienna. He did not visit the Emperor Francis Joseph, nor the Foreign Minister Prince Goluchowski, on the plea that he was proceeding at once to the Riviera to see his children. It was understood that this *demarche* was to enable the Prince to visit the Grand Duke Vladimir's only daughter, the Grand Duchess Helena, and the visit seemed to justify the rumours that it was the intention of Ferdinand to return to Sophia as the *fiancee* of the Grand Duke's daughter. There was a further rumour that when marrying a princess of the Russian Imperial House, his Highness would make profession of the Greek faith, so as to put himself in touch with the national religion alike in Bulgaria and Russia. The first step in that direction was taken when Prince Boris, at two years of age, was converted to the Greek faith by the ministration of six orthodox bishops.

It is impossible to suppose that a visit of Russian experts to inquire into the condition of the military and financial resources of the Principality, and the journey of Prince Ferdinand to St. Petersburg are wholly unconnected with the general belief that the relations between Russia and Bulgaria are acquiring a new and portentous development. It is certain that the Sultan has taken a serious alarm at the mobilisation of the Russian military and naval forces contemporaneously with the statements published in Sophia that Bulgaria is to become a kingdom to all intents and purposes subordinate to Russia. A fortnight ago it was announced that General Kuropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, was about to make a tour of inspection throughout the Southern Provinces, which was to extend into Central Asia, and the fortified town of Kushk, on the Afghan frontier. There can be no doubt that the Russian Government have come to the conclusion that present circumstances are favorable to a distinct advance all along the line in south-eastern Europe and in Asia. The great numerical increase in the Turkish Army a couple of years since, under the auspices of Germany, was in effect a challenge to Russia to tear up the agreement of 1878, and bring the Balkans as effectually into her sphere of influence as the minor States of Germany were brought into the Prussian system by Bismarck. We are now witnessing this new but not unexpected development.

THE American journals applaud the outspokenness of Lord Roberts's despatches, but condemn the War Office for publishing them. Our Transatlantic contemporaries are doubtless right in imagining that the result will be to destroy the confidence of the soldier in his leader—which is almost half the battle. If they took as much interest just now in Indian affairs as they do in the War, the American journals might express their opinion on the Chupra case resolution in words almost the same as they employ in criticising Lord Roberts's despatches. The Government resolution was perhaps called for; perhaps not. The Bengal Government had already had the offending officials on the carpet, and there is never any necessity to employ a sledge-hammer for the purpose of killing flies. Assuming the resolution of the Government of India to have been called for, its publication was surely unnecessary. Public officers have been humiliated and held up to ridicule when their hands should have been strengthened, and if they erred their errors should have been pointed out to them departmentally. Nothing is more calculated to undermine discipline than to censure or belittle a superior in the hearing of his subordinates, and to let the Narsingh Singhs of the country witness the spectacle of the Twidells and Bradleys and Corbetts of the service being publicly rated, is to put a direct premium on insubordination and insolence. The resolution closes with the expression of a hope by H. E. the Governor-General in Council "that the notice which Government has been compelled to take may prevent a recurrence of similar events, and be productive of good in vindicating that high standard to which it is essential that British administration in this country should steadily conform." It will be productive of a feeling that an official, who should be able to rely on being upheld and supported by the Government, is liable at any time to be publicly reproved and humiliated to such a degree as to destroy all hope of his usefulness as a Government servant. The terms of the resolution may have been justified, but its publication is a matter for sincere regret.

IT is commonly supposed that the machine gun is a product of murderous ingenuity during the past few years. Its evolution is traced by Mr. G. L. Apperson in the current number of the "Argosy," from which we learn that 250 years ago men had grown tired of fire-arms that could only kill once without being reloaded, and had begun to find out less laborious ways of shooting one another. Celthofe, an armourer of Louis XIII., patented in 1650 a device by which muskets, arquebuses, and pistols could be fired eight or ten times after one loading, and Mr. Apperson quotes an English news sheet of 1657, which reported that the King of Denmark had armed his bodyguard of 160 dragoons with "a sort of new-invented guns, which being but once charged will discharge many times one after another." This, no doubt, was Celthofe's patent, or an improvement upon it, and it may have been the same invention that impressed Samuel Pepys so favourably. In July, 1662, he inspected with his Majesty's ordnance officers "a gun to discharge seven times; the best of all devices that ever I saw, and very serviceable, and not a bauble;" and in March, 1664, he records in his diary that "there were several people trying a new-fashion gun brought my Lord Peterborough this morning, to shoot off often, one after another, without trouble or danger." The gun of 1662 perhaps had been less tractable. In Samuel Butler's time the "new fashion gun" was well enough known to pass current as a literary simile; the Swearer, he loosely but aptly said, discharges oaths "as fast as a gun that will shoot nine times with one loading," and he described the Haranguer as one who "when you think he has done falls on and lets fly again like a gun" of the same sort. These interesting weapons were no doubt the fore-runners of the revolver and magazine rifle; the ancestor of the "pom-pom" species, appeared a little later. There is said to be preserved in Vienna a machine, dated 1678, which could discharge fifty muskets in any direction and at any elevation upon the application of one match, and Mr. Apperson has found a passage in Oldmixon's account of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion in 1685, which shows that a similar contrivance invented by an inhabitant of Bridgwater and intended "to be play'd at several passes instead of cannon" in the defence of that town was discarded because the Duke set a higher value on "the noise of great guns and the terror of bombs." At Ramillies Marlborough captured a rude machine gun, and long before that they had "wheel-engines" at the Tower of London which could discharge "150 musquet barrels at once, and turning the wheel as many more," but it was not until 1720, the "Bubble" year that Puckle's Machine Company was formed to manufacture and sell, according to the promoter, an appliance for discharging round and square cannon balls and bullets, and making a total revolution in the art of war. The round bullets were to be fired against Christians, the square bullets against Turks—a striking anticipation of the doctrine, still held by some, that you may use against foes of one race or religious persuasion bullets which you may not fire at others, and which cannot be fired at yourself without an outrage upon humanity. Although the "London Journal" of March 31, 1722, recorded that it was "reported for certain" that Mr. Puckle's machine was discharged on the artillery ground by one man "sixty-three times in seven minutes, though all the time raining," it was left for Mr. Gatling, 140 years later, to make the first machine-gun that was really formidable in war.

THE outbreak of plague in Sydney seems to give additional proof to the statement that the pestilence is essentially a filth disease. The sanitary authorities of the City having taken in hand the cleansing of the infected area quickly removed close upon a thousand tons of filth. In this respect the appearance of the plague in the New South Wales capital may be a blessing in disguise. The energetic cleansing measures have revealed astounding insanitary conditions of long standing. The revelations have aroused the ratepayers, a deputation of whom waited upon the Premier of the Colony and asked for an extension of the Municipal franchise so that in future the City Council would represent the majority of the ratepayers instead of a minority. They strongly blamed the Council for the neglect of sanitation which had imperilled the health of the City. They had official reports concerning hundreds of tons of awful filth that had been allowed to accumulate. The area infected by the plague includes the business quarters and wharves of Darling Harbour and here the most horrible nuisances have been discovered. Fowls kept in such conditions as to demand their immediate destruction, and the rotting carcases of dogs, cats, sheep and pigs are among some of the things brought to light by the cleansing operations. Hundreds of tons of slime have been scraped off the earth and hundreds of rats have been destroyed. The whole city seems to require a thorough overhaul, and when the work in the neighbourhood of Darling Harbour has been completed other parts of Sydney will be taken in hand. The local sanitary authorities have apparently required the outbreak of pestilence to arouse them to their duty, but now that they have awakened they have set about carrying out the cleansing work thoroughly. For this and future sanitary improvement the people of Sydney will, therefore, have to thank the plague, which now, as always in its history, exacts a dread penalty for filth.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution was issued yesterday on the report of the state of crime and the working of the police in the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, which we have already reviewed. Government admits that the year has been one of hard work for the police; and the Governor-in-Council is pleased to note that in spite of the strain caused by the Koli dacoities in the Central and Northern Divisions, by plague in all Divisions and a bad season in Lower Sind, their work has been cheerfully and satisfactorily done.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Saturday next.

MR. J. APJOHN, Chief Engineer, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service from to-day.

MR. W. HARVEY, Engineer-in-Chief, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, will officiate as Agent of the Company during the absence on leave in England of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Olivier, R.E.

ON the 18th instant plague broke out in the village of Kaleran (population 457) close to the infected village of Dhan, in the Nawashahr tahsil of the Jullunder District.

INDIAN followers with the troops in South Africa are to receive a full complement of warm clothing from this country.

WORK on the Agra-Delhi Railway is proceeding very slowly, as few labourers from the famine district presented themselves for employment.

IT has been settled that the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland will be worked as one system from August 1st, a State line leased to a company.

THE traffic returns of the Indian Midland Railway show an aggregate increase up to the 20th April as compared with the corresponding period of last year of nearly 13 lakhs of rupees.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st March, 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 416,788 maunds and Rs. 40,110 in the earnings.

CAPTAIN CROCKER, 9th B. L., and Lieutenant Claridge, 3rd M. L., have been nominated for the Umballa Remount Depot, and Captains Fraser, 4th Bo. C., and Lillingston, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for the Bangalore Remount Depot.

THE officer who paid £9-10 for a box of Natal-made cigars during the siege of Ladysmith was General Brocklehurst. The cigars were worse than the most inferior Trichys, but in the drearily monotonous days of the siege the purchaser found them worth the money.

ONE result of the Viceroy's visit to the Derajat is likely to be the early establishment of railway communication with Kohat, Thall and Bannu. Incidently the question of bridging the Indus at Kushalgarh, or some point further south, will have to be considered.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedadad Prantij Railway for the week ending 10th March, 1900, was Rs. 6,771; increase on corresponding week of last year, Rs. 3,224; total earnings from 1st January to 10th March, 1900, Rs. 57,379; increase from 1st January to 10th March, 1900, Rs. 22,532.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY statement of traffic for the week ending 13th March, 1900, Rs. 15,614; increase on corresponding week of last year, Rs. 13,711; total earnings from 1st January to 10th March, 1900, Rs. 1,40,667; increase from 1st January to 10th March 1900, Rs. 1,24,175.

MAJOR WILLIAM BABTIE, R.A.M.C., who has just received the Victoria Cross for gallantry at the battle of Colenso, was in the thick of the fighting on that unfortunate day. After the loss of the guns, and the gallant attempt to recover them by Captains Congreve and Scholfield, Lieutenant Roberts, and others, Major Babtie and Captain Congreve crept into a donga, and subsequently went out under a heavy fire and brought in Lieutenant Roberts, who had been mortally wounded by a shell.

CONSEQUENT on the reduction of Rangoon from a second class district to a first class station command, the following changes have taken place:—Major King, Assistant Adjutant-General, Rangoon, has been transferred to Mandalay, vice Colonel Welch, deceased, and in relief of Colonel Pressgrave, who reverts to regimental duty. Major Coleman, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rangoon, becomes Station Staff Officer, 1st class, but continues to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras. Captain Dowding, Essex Regiment, officiates as Station Staff Officer at Rangoon.

THE question of the safety or otherwise of electric lighting in hill stations has lately been raised, and is of scientific interest as well as of considerable importance to all dwellers in high altitudes. It is alleged that in Darjeeling thunderstorms are more frequent and more severe ever since the installation of the electric light at that station, the theory put forward being that the eletric light attracts these storms. Both the fact and the inference are flatly contradicted by some sceptics and others again admitting the fact deny its application generally to other hill stations and totally refuse to accept the conclusion.

A COLLISION between a mail train and a goods train occurred on March 31st, in Russia, between the stations of Grossyi and Alkhan Tchurt. Some trucks containing petroleum caught fire, and the engine drivers of the two trains, the postal officials, and many passengers perished in the flames.

THE present half-penny English postage and revenue stamp will shortly be replaced by one of the same design, but green instead of red. About Midsummer next the present one shilling green stamp will be replaced by a bi-coloured stamp of that value. The latter will be printed in a combination of green and red colours.

A BOAT containing six men, foundered off Ballycroonin Bay four miles south of Ballycotton Lighthouse. The vessel belonged to Glasgow port, and the Captain and crew of five men had barely time to get a boat out, and narrowly escaped going down with the vessel. The men were landed at Queenstown and reported that they had a most trying time of it for six hours in an open boat.

A DUEL, arising out of the letter sent by the Comte de Lubersac to Baron Robert de Rothschild, has been fought at Paris between the Comte and M. Michel Ephrussi. Swords were the weapons employed, and at the fifth attack both combatants were wounded, the Comte de Lubersac in the neck and M. Michel Ephrussi in the chest. The doctors then stopped the encounter.

THE Isle of Man Association Challenge Cup final at Douglas was marred by two accidents. The contesting teams were Peel and Ramsey, and in the second half Rice, a Peel player, had his leg broken by a kick, while Kay, another Peel player, sustained serious injuries to his ankle. The game was a very one-sided affair. Ramsey scored three times in the first half and twice in the second half, and won by five goals to nothing.

A SURPRISE parade of Volunteers created considerable excitement in Aberdeen on Monday evening, April 2nd. During the sham fight on the links a young woman was shot dead and her sister seriously injured. A lad was subsequently found in the neighbourhood with a revolver and cartridges in his pocket, and the police are endeavouring to ascertain whether there is any connexion between this circumstance and the accident, as the Volunteers were using blank ammunition.

TWO convicts, named Moore and Soar, from Borstal Prison were engaged with other convicts in tarring the roofs of the officers' quarters, and they succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the guards and getting away. They made for the woods in the vicinity of the Maid-stone-road, but although they obtained a good start before their disappearance was discovered, the armed warders who went in pursuit managed to discover their whereabouts. It was found necessary to shoot at the convicts, however, before their flight could be stopped and Moore was slightly wounded on the shoulder and thigh. Both were then secured and taken back to Borstal Prison.

ONE of the strangest examples of the popular craze for picture postcards in Italy has recently been patented (writes a Milan correspondent) The inventor, Signor Volpini, of Milan, has made a picture postcard with changing colours, somewhat similar to the shot silks worn by ladies which at different angles reflect different colours. Not only do these coloured picture postcards change under varying conditions of the atmosphere, but by their changing foreshadow a change in the weather. It must be something very new in postcards, which, illustrating a pretty scene, will foretell the weather either by a brightening of its colour, or a darkening over of its sky to indicate wet weather.

MR. HARRY FURNISS, who was one of the speakers at a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, told an amusing story of Mr. Justice Hawkins. The learned Judge had a horror of draughts, and used to close up every cranny of his court, to the great discomfort of everybody. Meeting a brother Judge, the latter said: 'Oh! Hawkins, I had a frightful dream the other night. I dreamt you were dead and taken to Woking to be cremated. I caught the last train down, and bribed an official to let me peep through one of the loopholes of the crematorium. All that I saw was a heap of ashes, but I heard a voice cry out: 'Shut the door, Keating, there's a draught here.' "The lecture last night was on Process Engraving, and a caricature of the Judge by Mr. Furniss adorned the reporters' table.

THERE have been many complaints by soldiers about food on the way to the Cape. Captain Hammond, of the Channing, one of the transport vessels, has made a statement on the subject to a "Strand Magazine" representative which is interesting:—"The soldiers behaved themselves well, although they did grumble a bit at their food, and I don't wonder. They were not fed as they should be. The ship feeds the officers, and they eat of the best, but the War Office supplies the 'grub' for the men, and the stuff that is given them is a disgrace. There is too much lordship and red-tape at headquarters, it appears to me." Captain Hammond gave the men a good Christmas dinner before they left the ship, and they gave him three cheers as they disembarked, and said they would bring him "a lock of Kruger's hair."

THE decision of Sir John Fisher to form a torpedo training squadron from the available vessels of the Mediterranean fleet affords further proof, were any needed, of the energy and capacity of the new Commander-in-Chief of that important station. The squadron is to comprise the Vulcan, presumably as Commodore's ship the Polyphemus, the third-class cruiser Barham, three torpedo gunboats, five destroyers, and eight torpedo boats. The work of this squadron should afford excellent opportunities of special training in all forms of torpedo exercise which will keep the seamen well up to their duties, whilst many young lieutenants, subs, and warrant officers will obtain practice in handling the boats and destroyers. The scheme promises to be a far more extensive one than the organisation of the little flotillas of destroyers which already manœuvre in the channel, since these vessels do not in themselves constitute a modern torpedo squadron. The parent ship is needed to supply the boats and destroyers with coal and water, to act as a moving base from which organised attacks can be carried out. The scheme should help to convince Naval officers of the old school that we have modern methods of training which promise to produce results quite as good as can be expected from a small quadron of masted cruisers.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE FIGHTING AT DEWETSDORP.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

General Rundle's Division continued fighting all day on Saturday near Dewetsdorp. It was mainly confined to artillery fire.

The Boers are tenacious and well entrenched.

Our casualties have been light.

THE POSITION AT WEPENER.

Reuter wiring from Maseru, says the Boers heavily cannonaded Wepener yesterday morning and the garrison replied.

General Brabant's relief column has reached Bushmanskop, twenty miles to the southward, and the Boers are preparing to resist them.

Colonel Dalgetty reports all well at Wepener.

The Boers, he says, fired 300 shells into Wepener yesterday, doing but slight damage.

The enemy lost considerably.

FIGHTING AT BUSHMANSKOP.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Reuter wires from Maseru on the 22nd that General Brabant engaged the Boers to-day at Bushmanskop and cannonading went on for several hours.

ATTEMPT TO TURN GENERAL RUNDLE'S RIGHT.

ENEMY DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Reuter in a telegraphic despatch from Wakkerstroom, of yesterday's date, states that the Boers attempted to turn General Rundle's right flank.

The Yeomanry and the Mounted Infantry detected the movement and our guns drove off the enemy.

ENEMY MOVING SOUTHWARDS.

Many of the enemy are moving southwards.

SUPPLIES FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Supplies for the native section of the Indian Contingent in South Africa are being sent out to last till the end of August.

WARRANT OFFICERS' EMOLUMENTS.

On the recommendation of Lord Roberts, the Government of India have sanctioned the raising of the pay and allowances of British Warrant Officers of the Indian Army, serving in South Africa, to the equivalent of those drawn by the Warrant Officers of the Home service, similarly employed.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Died of dysentery—Private P. Clarke, 2nd King's Royal Rifles.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE GENERALS.

ENEMY ATTACK LORD METHUEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London April 22nd, says :—

Much excitement has been caused amongst the London Press over Lord Roberts' outspoken criticism on the Generals at the front.

Some papers now want to know whether Lord Roberts criticised the Magersfontein despatch of Lord Methuen. If so, why the criticism was suppressed.

The "Westminster Gazette" denies that it was the Duke of Teck who commanded the convoy that was ambushed at Koornspruit.

It is believed that the Boer mission is tarrying at The Hague in consequence of hints which its members and Dr. Leyds have received that they are not wanted in the other capitals. Never was a mission so complete a failure.

It is rumoured that Messrs. Fischer and Woolmarans have already begun to quarrel with Dr. Leyds, to whose maladroit conduct they attribute the neglect they are experiencing from Continental statesmen.

It is evident that the recent attempt to assassinate the Prince of Wales has created a reaction in favour of England.

A British post was recently cut off in the neighbourhood of Boshof, and only one man returned.

The Boer attack on Lord Methuen's column, which was returning to Boshof, was splendidly repulsed, and there is good reason to believe that the enemy suffered very severely.

Our casualties numbered only sixteen all told.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has gone to the Cape.

MORE TRANSPORTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Six transports have sailed for Capetown and six for Natal.

The success which has attended the operations of Lord Roberts reminds the "Militar-Wochenblatt" of the very different conditions that prevailed a short time ago. It remarks that our reverses at Magersfontein, Sterkstroom, and Colenso were independent incidents of the campaign, whereas the recent misfortunes of the Boers—their retirement from Cape Colony and their abandonment of the siege of Ladysmith—were a direct result of the rapid and well-ordered advance of Lord Roberts. The characteristic distinction between the two conditions enforces the very great importance of numerical superiority in war. It is to our great strength that the "Wochenblatt" attributes our recent victories, and it points out that the Boers, even when they had secured their advantages, were not in sufficient force, or sufficiently well led, to assume the tactical offensive with success. Our contemporary questions whether the strategical offensive adopted by the Boers in three distinct theatres of the war was wise. It criticises our adversaries also for some of their "eccentric objects." The result was that their advance in Cape Colony, where they depended largely upon a rising among the colonial farmers, was undertaken with insufficient force, and it is the view of the Wochenblatt, which seems reasonable, that the Boers should have made a determined attack upon our line of communications between De Aar and Kimberley before the main body of our reinforcements could arrive. It was also an error on the part of the Boers to remain so long inactive at Magersfontein. The "Wochenblatt" adds that the advantage of the Boers lies in their individual character, and that their organisation is imperfect and probably made it impossible for them to assume the tactical offensive successfully. Their greatest failure in this matter was in Natal, where they should have attempted to attack Sir Redvers Buller in force, but the chief command was weak, and though excellent use was made of their qualities as riflemen, they were not properly employed in offensive operations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the English Mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 p.m., yesterday, and the s.s. Himalaya, for Colombo and Australia, on the same date and time.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

The Government of India have approved the appointment of Commander G. J. Baugh, as officiating Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, vice Commander Elderton, appointed to command R. I. M. S. Clive.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonel Johnson, I. M. S., Principal Medical Officer, Madras, has been on two months' leave from the 30th instant.

Major Lumley becomes Second-in-Command of the 1st Middlesex Regiment.

Major Aitken, D. A. A.-G., Bombay, officiates as Commandant of the 19th Bombay Infantry, vice Major Phillips invalided.

Captain Price, 30th Bombay Infantry, has been granted six months' extension of leave at Home and Captain Hazelgrove, 12th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Dunscombe, 28th Bombay Infantry, three months extension of leave each.

Captain Leslie, R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Bombay Sappers.

Major Lowes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, at head-quarters, Bombay Command.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

SEVERE PUNISHMENTS.

Final orders have now been issued by the military authorities in regard to the Officers whose conduct was largely responsible for the failure of justice in the Rangoon outrage case and adequate punishment has been meted out to those whose apathy and inaction in the prosecution of the enquiry were among the worst features of the case. Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, commanding 1st West Kent Regiment, and the Sergeant Major of the battalion have been compulsorily retired. The former will be succeeded by an officer from another regiment. The Adjutant has also been obliged to resign his adjutancy. With regard to the soldiers concerned, the eight principal offenders have already been summarily discharged from the service.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S TOUR.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires :—

The Shah of Persia journeys from Teheran, via Baku, Warsaw, Breslau, Baden-Baden, and Posen. He reaches St. Petersburg on July 16th, Berlin on the 23rd, Paris on the 28th, London on August 6th, Brussels on the 17th, The Hague on the 21st, Vienna on the 30th, Constantinople on September 9th, and Persia on the 29th. Efforts are being made to arrange for his Majesty's arrival in England ten days earlier for the sake of the London season.

THE TRANSFER OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The Bank of England have fixed the rate of interest for the calculation of the annuity payable in the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at 57 shillings per cent.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Londesborough.

Colonel Dunbar, late 24th Foot.

Mr. John Macferran, Lord Dufferin's Secretary.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT KOHAT.

KOHAT, APRIL 23.

At midday to-day his Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Kohat, and was received by General Egerton, commanding the forces of the Punjab, General Waterfield, commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, and all the civil and military officers in the station. Two detachments of the 4th Punjab Infantry had been sent out to occupy the heights at Banda and Jala on the Viceregal route. After resting a while his Excellency the Viceroy, who is the guest of Captain Rawlinson, Deputy Commissioner, drove out to lunch with the officers of the Kohat Garrison at their mess. As Lord Curzon leaves to-morrow there will be little time for anything except to discuss the important frontier question now pending, which is the main object of his visit to Kohat. Nevertheless his Excellency is to receive and reply to a Municipal address, in which one of the principal points urged is the extension of the railway from Khusalgarh to Kohat.

BOXING COMPETITION IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 23.

A grand boxing competition is arranged to take place in Poona from the 15th May, and will last probably for four days. The competition is open for the Army, Navy and Marines from all parts of India. The competitions are divided into light and middle weights up to 9st. 10lbs. and 11st. 4lbs. The prizes for each event are—Rs. 100 for the first, and Rs. 50 for the second, besides silver and bronze medals. Contests will be fought off on the Race-course after 9 p.m. The grounds will be lighted with electric light. The following regiments are sending representatives :—The Cheshires from Secunderabad, the Wiltshires from Quetta, the Shropshires from Poona, the West Yorks from Belgaum, the Welsh from Ahmednagar, the Lincolns from Secunderabad, the Royal Fusiliers from Nusseerabad, the Camerons from Lucknow, the E Battery from Kirkee, the Buffs from Kamptee, the Royal Scots from Poona, the Royal Artillery from Kirkee, the 4th Hussars from Secunderabad, the Royal Irish from Mhow, the Scottish Borderers from Cawnpore, the 29th Field Battery from Kirkee, and the 20th Hussars from Mhow.

NEW TOWN HALL FOR NASIK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, APRIL 22.

This morning the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade laid the foundation-stone of the Ketkar Town Hall in the presence of prominent citizens and mofussil sympathisers, in the plot given by the brothers Damodardas and Dayabhai Tapidas of Bombay. The secretary, Mr. Parachare, read a report dwelling on Mr. Ketkar's disinterested public spirit. The chairman addressed the audience, eulogising the late Mr. Ketkar, and Mr. Dajisaheb Khare proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The medals granted by the Queen to the 21st Lancers for the Soudan campaign were presented to the regiment at the Curragh at church parade on April 1st, by Major General Upton Prior, commanding the Curragh district, who said that these medals represented not only the heat and burden of a trying campaign, but a brilliant feat of arms at the battle of Omdurman. Their charge on that occasion made the name of the regiment ring not only through England but also through Europe, and though they deplored the heavy loss of life occasioned, that charge gained them the honour of being called the Empress or India's Lancers. The medals distributed numbered 346.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

THE YORKSHIRE WOOL TRADE.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

It cannot be said that the past week has been instrumental in infusing fresh life into the Stock Markets. On the contrary, it seemed as if everybody was inclined to call a halt before entering into further commitments, and even in the American department dealings have fallen off on this side although the leading favourites have shown great strength. The dulness in the Stock Markets generally was due in the first instance to the impression that Lord Roberts would not make his final advance upon the Transvaal for some weeks, while further rumours were set afloat that it was intended to destroy the principal public buildings of Johannnesburg and the leading mines on the Rand. The Kaffir Circus thereupon declined and other departments sympathised, the strength of the Money Market being also a weakening influence. The only section which was not affected by the depression in South Africans was that for American Rails, a further moderate advance having been established in a number of stocks, while others show signs of having temporarily reached top. As regards the Kaffir Circus the last day or two have brought a hardening tendency, partly owing to the official contradiction which has been given by the Transvaal Government of the alleged intention to destroy mines and buildings, and also on the news of the fighting on the way to Brandfort, which resulted in a rout of the Boers. Another department of the Mining market, that for copper-mining shares, has shown great strength during the last few days, it having been pretty generally realised that the views of the American copper operators were far sounder than those of the pessimists on this side. As the present value of copper seems to be assured for some time to come, substantial copper-mining companies are naturally reaping a golden harvest, and the excellent results shown by the Rio Tinto have pointed this lesson with double force, as the "Bears" were badly caught in these shares. Utah and Avino shares are now strongly on the upgrade, and both are likely to further improve. In the Westralian section the unsatisfactory position of the Associated Gold Mines is responsible for renewed weakness, and until the doubtful elements have been shaken out from the control of this concern, the "Kangaroo" department will not be able to flourish. Foreigners have been firm, Spanish again improving, and the only weak stock has been Portuguese, which were sold on the announcement of the Delagoa Bay award. The latter has hit speculators, and those originally interested in the Company, very hard, as at least double the amount awarded had been looked for. Hence a very sharp fall in Delagoa Bay Railway stock, the First Debentures relapsing from 133 1-2 to 105, the Second Debentures from 102 1-2 to 55, while the Ordinary are practically worthless. There are growing indications of an important upward movement in Argentine Government stocks, and should the great Brazilian railway deal come off, Brazilians should also improve.

The fact that the second London series of colonial wool sales finished quietly, with a decline of fully 10 per cent in prices, has given rise to much speculation as to the effect in the consuming centres. The fall is the more significant as it follows a decline of 10 per cent during the January sales, and may induce stagnation in the wool market. Certain it is that the wool boom of 1899 has now ended. The "sagging" of value in London during the closing week of the late sales has played havoc throughout Yorkshire. Had the sales finished at the end of the second week, when values were strong and competition keen, the market would have thrown off its cautiousness, but, instead of this, the "slump" during the closing week completely shattered it. The present position of wool is the more tantalising when it is remembered that the factors which produced the boom in 1899 are as pronounced to-day as ever, only that the consumer has refused to buy fine-haired fabrics at enhanced prices. The woollen and worsted trades always have two strings to their bow, and the excessive dearness of merinos has caused manufacturers to take under their patronage the long-despised and very cheap crossbred wools, though there are still certain merino fabrics in favour. When, however, the heavy Continental purchases of Australian wools imported direct have been worked off, fine wools may assume a firmer position.

According to the statistics, wool prices ought to be as strong as ever, and there is no branch of industry in which statistics are as little misleading. There is probably more wool in the world to-day than the statisticians have calculated ; only the other day wool which had been carried for ten years appeared in the market. On the whole, however, it is safe to say that the actual supplies can be determined with greater exactitude than those of most other commodities. This fact only increases the mystery surrounding the recent drop in the London and Bradford quotations. Certainly the stock of wool was never less adequate to the needs of the world than it is. The shipments this season have been about 300,000 bales less than during the corresponding period in 1895-96. There has been no material progress elsewhere to make good this deficiency, and since 1897 the consumption of wool has certainly increased very largely in this country, and probably in all the rest of the world too, notwithstanding the American Dingley Tariff. Statistically the position is as strong now as it was at the close of 1899, when there was a general expectation that 1900 would see a still further advance in wool prices, instead of the pronounced decline which has occurred both in London and Bradford. There is no agreement as to the exact cause of the break. Prices have held fairly well in the United States, the effect of the London decline being principally to put an end for the time being to attempts over there to put wool to higher quotations. The position, therefore, to-day in Yorkshire, on the Continent, and in America seems to hinge very largely on the question whether, irrespective of what may be the size of the world's stock of wool, prices have gone as high as the purchasing power of the community permits. The history of the past few months in regard to wool as well as cotton seems to suggest caution to consumers, for there is danger in very high prices. This is the experience of the vast majority engaged in the wool trade.

The weekly cotton circular of Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, dated March 28, states :—"The position of the cotton market remains practically unchanged from that of last week. The fluctuations have been inconsiderable, but the tendency has been in the direction of lower prices, although the trade does not forget its recent experience and on declines shows a disposition to buy. Speculation on both sides of the water has visibly decreased, and with the elimination of both the short and long interest the basis of prices has been establishing itself upon trade demand and supply. Fear of a possibly greater demand for May deliveries than could readily be met has maintained the premium of that delivery over the later ones, while the great disparity between the old and new crop positions has brought some demand, principally foreign, for far distant deliveries, on the belief that the present unnatural differences must be readjusted. The only feature of the market is the declining speculation, and the dulness is in marked contrast to the volcanic activity it has recently felt. Decreasing business in cotton goods both here and abroad tends to check buyers for a rise in the staple. The mills here appear well supplied, and have even been selling off their surplus in some instances in view of the tempting premium for near deliveries. The dry-goods market is reported by the trade journals as duller, if possible, than last week, and earlier purchases of goods on speculation have been offered at concessions, with the gratest stagnation in the print cloth market. Whether this stagnation marks a temporary lull only in prosperity, or a halt to be followed by further activity, it is difficult to determine. Conservatism seems, however, the wiser of counsels, and is apparently being adopted. It is as at yet too early to give much heed to reports of planting operations. They are, however, thought slightly backward in some sections, but the temptingly high price, it is universally admitted, will stimulate planting to the utmost. With this in prospect the trade waits for further developments.

The visible stocks of copper in England and France, with the quantities advised by mail and cable from Chili and Australia, gave a total at the end of March of 24,632 tons, according to the fortnightly statistical circular of Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Sons, of London and Manchester. The total a fortnight earlier was 23,515 tons, and at the end of February 22,982 tons. Notwithstanding this increase in the visible supply, however, the price has continued to rise, the quotation for G.M.B.'s and standard copper being £78 12s. 6d. at the end of March, as against £77 on March 15 and £74 15s. at the end of February. The supplies from North America during the past month proved exceptionally large ; they appear, indeed, to have beaten the record. The supplies from other sources were well up to the average, and, in consequence of the North American yield, the total from all sources, 25,421 tons, was the largest for any month yet recorded. The deliveries, 23,071 tons, though they did not equal the new supplies, were, nevertheless, larger than in any previous month.

In their "Chicago Market Letter," dated March 28, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. report on the wheat position at that date as follows :—"It has been an uneventful week in a speculative way, marked by a very small volume of trade. A feature has been a rather steady tone in the Liverpool market due to small stocks there and deferred arrivals of wheat on passage. Cables to-day indicate increased pressure of La Plata wheat ; there is now about 41,000,000 bushels of wheat afloat for Europe, or 2,500,000 more than last year, an increase of 21,000,000 since December 1. The world's shipments last week were 8,500,000 or in excess of requirements. The world's visible shows a decrease of 765,000 against 798,000 decrease last year. Receipts at primary markets are about equal to last year, and our visible increase is 182,000, against 75,000 increase a year ago. Complaints of the growing crop are few and local, and general conditions are regarded as favourable. We do not consider that the present outlook promises higher prices, and expect the placing of the May wheat to bring about a decline." As regards maize the same authorities say :—Receipts at primary markets are large. The visible increase is 569,000 bushels, against a decrease of 229,000 last year. Shipping demand is not urgent ; while we believe the existing maize will all be needed before another crop is stored, the market at the moment is being bulled on confidence, and not on lack of supply.

THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876, and the Bill as amended by the Committee, are published in a "Government Gazette" extraordinary issued last evening ;—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1900 (A Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876.)

We the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1900 (A Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876), have the honour to report that we have carefully considered the Bill and recommend the following modifications :—

(*a*) We would omit clause 2, the retention of which as we are advised, is not essential in the interests of Government and in consequence re-number the succeeding clauses.

(*b*) in line 18 of clause 4 (re-numbered) for "in Schedule A and if" we propose to substitute.

"in Schedule A.

"Provided that in no case shall the fee chargeable for any notice exceed the amount of the land revenue in respect of which the said notice is issued.

"If."

(*c*) for the first 7 lines of clause 6 (re-numbered) we would substitute the following :—

6. In Section 31 of the said Act, after the words "instrument of transfer, if any," there shall be inserted the following, namely :

"by a plan to be furnished of the land which is the subject."

2. We approve of the remaining clauses of the Bill, though the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla would prefer an alteration of clause 6 (re-numbered), being apprehensive of the creation of a monopoly by recognized plan-makers and a consequent enhancement of the cost of transfers—an apprehension which, however, is not shared by the majority. We have, however, by an alteration of the position in the Act of the provision proposed in that clause, suggested that the Collector should have a discretionary power of demanding such a plan in lieu of making its supply obligatory in all cases of transfer or assignment, as would be the case if the wording of the Bill as introduced remained unchanged.

3. We recommend that the Bill, as now altered by us, be passed into law.

4. The original Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons was published in Marathi and Gujarati in the Bombay "Government Gazette" of 18th January 1900, and in view of the comparatively unimportant character of the modifications proposed, we do not consider it necessary that the Bill, as now amended, should be re-published in any of the vernacular languages.

(Signed) J. Nugent, J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie (Signed) Herbert Batty. (Signed) Bomanji Dinshaw Petit and Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT UMTA.

The Hired Transport Umta (belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company) Captain F. Herrington, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Cape Town, which port she left on the 24th March, and called at Durban and Galle, en route. She has brought the Ordnance Field Park, consisting of 3 officers, 7 warrant officers, 6 non-commissioned officers men, and 25 clerks, commissariat agents, and hospital assistants, 157 followers and 2 horses. The vessel entered the Prince's Dock, where she disembarked the Ordnance Field Park. The following are the names of the passengers :—Major Mahon, R. A, Lieut. A. F. Wickham, Ordnance Dept., Col. G. G. Grimwood, King's R. Rifles. Conductors G. Cox, G. H. Bittles, R. Walmsley, W. E. Bowder and M. Hayes, Subconductor C. B. Hardaker, and Mr. J. Kirby.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT SHOT.

According to a Lahore telegram, dated April 21, another notorious dacoit, one Nizam, has been shot by the police. The culprit was tracked to a hut about ten miles from Kasur. The hut was surrounded, and Nizam, after shooting and wounding two constables, mounted his horse, which he had with him in the hut, and was about to make a bolt, when he struck his head against the lintel. Being unhorsed, he made off on foot, but was shot dead. This man belonged at various times to several noted gangs, and recently was leader of a band of dacoits who were responsible for some thirty serious outrages in the Lahore District.

THE PLAGUE REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article in to-day's issue you end up by mentioning Mr. W. J. Cuthbert Christy. How you manage to make this mistake I can't understand. The Report says clear enough Dr. Cuthbert Christy.—Yours, &c.,

C. CHRISTY.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Tyrrell, R. A., has joined the Viceroy's Staff as extra A.-D.-C.

Colonel Hailes, Colonel-on-the-Staff at Multan, is granted eight months' leave, on urgent private affairs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Islanda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 23.

Oriental mail steamer Orizaba from Suez arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Sydney, which left Bombay on Thursday, the 12th instant, at noon, arrived at Suez, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding.

CORPORATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Corporation proceeded to consider a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, regarding a representation made by the Corporation that they had not received from the Improvement Trust sufficient materials to enable their committee to express an opinion on certain schemes proposed by the Board.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that there were on the Agenda paper two more items regarding the relationship existing between the Corporation and the Improvement Trust, and that as further reports were to be submitted to the Corporation, it had struck him and had struck others that it was desirable to take all these items together. In view of the desire expressed by many of the members of the Corporation, it would be better if all these communications were considered and discussed, and that a complete representation indicating the attitude of the Corporation towards the Improvement Trust were prepared. With that view he proposed that items Nos. 26, 42 and 43 be deferred till the June meeting.

The proposition was seconded by Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, and it was carried.

THE TAXATION OF CYCLES.

The Commissioner wrote that for the quarter ending 31st December, 1899, 877 bicycles and 8 tricycles were taxed and the amount of tax levied was Rs. 1,743-12as.

Mr. Wadia observed that the figures showed an increase of forty-eight taxed cycles over the previous quarter.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

In reference to the remarks of the Commissioner on Mr. Santo Crimp's report on surface water and subsoil drainage, Dr. Viegas moved "That the Corporation are of opinion that the work of house-connections should be pushed on with as great a rapidity as may be compatible with efficiency. That they are also of opinion that Section 260 of the Municipal Act should be enforced at the discretion of the Commissioner, and that (*a*) the Corporation are prepared to incur such losses as may be entailed thereby ; and (*b*) poor house-owners should be given all the facilities and benefits contemplated by section 494. That they are also of opinion that the works mentioned in para. 8 of the Commissioner's letter, costing Rs. 13,49,068, should be carried out without delay." These proposals, said Dr. Viegas, had engaged the attention of the Corporation for two or three years. Several committee's had considered the subject and their officers had been called on to report on them over and over again. Finally the Corporation called in a very experienced and eminent expert from England to report upon the matter. As to whether the subsoil waters required drainage or not was not a question they had now to consider. The proposals made by the Corporation's Executive Engineer had been adopted with slight modifications by the expert who was called in. If the works which the Commissioner now asked to be sanctioned were carried out the subsoil water would be able for some time to come to take care of itself. The construction of these works would enable them to judge whether the drainage of the subsoil water was necessary or not. The proposal which the Commissioner asked them to sanction at once would not interfere with the future movements of the Corporation whether subsoil drainage be necessary or not.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in seconding the motion, expressed pleasure that Dr. Viegas, although he considered the engagement of Mr. Santo Crimp a waste of money in bringing forward his proposals, practically endorsed the action of the counsel in engaging Mr. Santo Crimp.

Dr. Cowasji supported the motion expressing pleasure that after so much delay these works were now to be taken in hand.

Mr. Wadia thought that if the Corporation had sent for Mr. Santo Crimp earlier they could have taken the work in hand earlier. The Corporation was, therefore, rightly to blame for the delay that had occurred in regard to the matter.

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE PURCHASE OF LAND.

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Standing Committee, that sanction be given to the purchase of and belonging to Mr. Kashinath Dewji Dharu, admeasuring about 2,324 square yards, at the price of Rs. 1-8-0 per square yard, minus the capitalized value of the rental payable either to Government or the Fazindar, as the case may be, all expenses incidental to the purchase being borne by the Municipality and the owner of the plot being allowed free and uninterrupted access to the remaining portion of his land by means of a ten-feet passage on the east of the land ; also that, as approved by the Standing Committee, application be made to Government to order proceedings to be taken to acquire, as under the Land Acquisition Act, the land admeasuring 7,714 square yards or thereabouts belonging to Mr. Y. F. Rodrigues.

The mover of the motion explained that the land was required for the purposes of a Hindoo burning and burial ground.

The motion, after discussion, was adopted.

SHORT PERIOD LOANS.

On the motion of Mr. Vithuldas Damodherdas Thakersey, seconded by Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Corporation adopted the report of their committee on the question of receiving short period deposits from the public, and requested the President to address Government in terms of that report.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC HALL.

The Corporation considered letter to the Commissioner from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, in which the latter stated that his mother, Bai Awabai, had re-considered clause 4 of the agreement, which dealt with the use of the proposed Public Hall, and the more she thought over the matter, the clearer became her conviction that there ought to be discretionary power vested in the Committee as to the purposes for which the Hall was to be used. Bai Awabai regretted that she was unable to comply with the wishes of the Corporation on the particular point, because she felt more strongly than before that it was highly desirable, if not necessary, that there should be some safeguard against any use of the Hall which might, in the opinion of discriminating and unbiassed people be objectionable, although not unlawful. The change made in clause 4 at the instance of Bai Awabai better expressed and did not in any way nullify what she was convinced were the intentions of Bai Dinbai. Nothing could be further from the mind of Bai Awabai than any disregard for the wishes of her mother.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that it appeared from the letter that Bai Awabai tried to explain the circumstances under which she now wished to retreat from the condition accepted by her late mother, Bai Dinbai. When the arrangement between the Corporation and Bai Dinbai was come to with regard to the building of the Hall, he took an active part together with the late Mr. N. N. Wadia in the negotiations and he might say that the terms were finally settled between Bai Dinbai and the Corporation. He very well remembered that the terms drafted in the first instance were shown to the Municipal Commissioner of the day and others, and that they were accepted after a careful consideration both by Bai Dinbai and the Corporation. Bai Awabai did not seem to be correctly informed of the facts, and she was evidently labouring under some misapprehension when she said that Bai Dinbai rather inadvertently accepted the terms and would have changed her mind if the matter were properly placed before her. There was, however, another matter to which the attention of Bai Awabai should be drawn, and it was that after Bai Dinbai had finally and definitely accepted the terms of the Corporation, that the latter went up to Government to fulfil their own part of the contract, namely, for the purchase of the land upon which the Hall was to be constructed. Terms were finally settled between the Corporation and the Government, and though he was not sure if the purchase-money had been paid, he was certain that an arrangement was arrived at for the purchase of the land. Bai Awabai's attention must be drawn to the fact that the Corporation had already performed their part of the contract, and there was an equity arising from that part of the contract. He did not wish to say that they intended to pursue that matter in a court of law. But it was right that Bai Awabai should know that when the arrangement was come to, and when one party had done its part of the contract, the other party was bound to perform its own. He proposed that in reply to the letter, the President be requested to inform Bai Awabai that clause 4 was accepted by the late Bai Dinbai after careful discussion and consideration, and that she be further informed that it was on the faith of that acceptance of the terms settled between the Corporation and Bai Dinbai, that the Corporation purchased from Government the land required for the Hall.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the proposition, said that his forebodings on a former occasion had been realised. When the late Bai Dinbai was ill, he dropped a hint that the negotiations should be carried out expeditiously, lest there might be some unexpected complications arising in the matter. The Corporation was now on the verge of losing such a splendid offer. Apart from equity and justice, there was a moral obligation on Bai Awabai who was bound to carry out the behests of her late mother. When her attention was drawn to the fact that Bai Dinbai had agreed to the terms, Bai Awabai would not think of backing out of her moral obligation. He was sure Bai Awabai would be well advised to accept the proposal made by the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that with reference to the last sentence of Bai Awabai's letter, he might observe that it was after a great deal of discussion that Bai Dinbai had accepted the condition which she gave to the Corporation in writing.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

NAGPUR NOTES.

A large and crowded meeting of the influential inhabitants of Nagpur took place in the MacDonnel Town Hall on the evening of Saturday, the 14th instant, the occasion was to present an address of congratulation and welcome to the Honorable Mr. B. K. Bose, C. I. E., both for his appointment on the Council of his Excellency the Viceroy, and also, for his able representation of the people's interest in connection with settlements in these Provinces. Mr. Bose made in Council, during the discussion of the Budget, a very able and important speech, full of facts and figures in connection with settlements and requested Government to adjust revenue and rent to suit the present state of the conditions in which the province had been unhappily placed by divine causes, over which human nature had no control. Mr. Bose's efforts on behalf of the people, both here and in Council, have met with grateful appreciation. The arrangements for the meeting were par excellent and the hall and its surroundings were crowded to every inch. Mr. Chitnavis, the former member of Council, was voted to the chair by Professor Sada Shiv Jeyram, the proposal being seconded by Mr. Martand Rao. Mr. Chitnavis addressed the meeting as follows:—Gentlemen,—I have had occasion to preside on several occasions at public meetings in this fine hall, but nothing gave me greater pleasure, nor ever before did I feel myself more honoured than in being asked to take the chair at this meeting, convened to do honour to a gentleman with whom I have been on terms of friendship for a number of years, and who admittedly deserves, and more than deserves, the honour you have thought of doing him. Before saying a few words in respect of to-day's meeting, I have to apologize for not having held a meeting of congratulation when Mr. Bose's nomination to the Council was first gazetted. My explanation, gentlemen, for that omission lies in the fact that there was then no time left for any such demonstration, and that in deference to Mr. Bose's own wishes we had to defer it for sometime longer. We now take this opportunity of both congratulating him on behalf of the citizens of Nagpur on his appointment, and also of thanking him for the service he has rendered to the province from his seat in Council. Mr. Chitnavis then dwelt upon the various and useful ways. Mr. Bose had rendered his valuable services to several institutions, etc.

The following address was then read to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadhur Bipin Krishna Bose, M. A., B. L., C. I. E., Advocate and Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, Nagpur :—"Honourable Sir,—We, the residents of Nagpur, in public meeting assembled, feel it our duty to express our high appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered to the Province. It was a great pleasure to us to see you nominated as the member of the Central Provinces in the Viceregal Council, and to know that we were thus to have the benefit of your varied experience and great abilities in the service of the Province. From the time you came to live amongst us, now over twenty-five years ago, you have always taken a lively interest and an active part in every movement which had for its object the promotion of the good of the people of this city, and there never was any movement intended for their advancement, which did not claim you as its helper and promoter. The Neill High School, the Morris College, the Municipality and last, but not least, the organization of the Charitable and Famine Relief Fund of 1897, all bear testimony to your disinterested labours in the cause of the people and your indefatigable energy and zeal for the public good. Your services as a member of the Famine Commission were not less marked. Your recent speech in Council on the discussion of the Financial Statement dealing exhaustively with the condition of the agricultural population in all its varied aspects, with special reference to the new settlement is one more proof of your devoted love for the Province of your adoption. Such, in brief, are your labours for the public good, and when, to your high character for integrity and probity and your talents and energy, we add such urbanity of manners and width of sympathy as to place your valuable advice within the reach of every townsman who might need it, we cannot but take this opportunity of your return from your public duties in Council to acknowledge them ; and as a small token of our esteem and affection we request your kind acceptance of this address."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bose then replied as follows :—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is difficult I find for me to respond in suitable terms to your address and to what you, Mr. Chairman, in your extreme partiality for a friend have been pleased to say about my humble self. But I know I need not say much for you have made me to come here to-night in order to show your hearts to me and to speak a word of encouragement in the unexpected and unaccustomed sphere of duty which a combination of circumstances has placed me in. I have only to thank you and that I do from the bottom of my heart. Ah ! my gratitude is due the more, inasmuch as your kindness is undeserved. For although within the limits allowed to me, I have these twenty-five years striven to do what I believed was my duty. I am conscious that much, that I might and should have done, have been left undone, and, therefore, while sure of your indulgence, I need your forgiveness."

The nomination of Mr. J. B. Fuller, I.C.S., C.I.E., to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during Mr. Cotton's absence on leave has given immense satisfaction to Nagpur.—Mr. G. Thompson, Inspector-General of Education, C. P., has retired from the service and left for England on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 18th instant.—The local schools and colleges will in all likelihood be closed next month on account of the Midsummer vacation, which is rendered necessary owing to the excessive heat of the weather. It is a new departure and the children of the schools will hail it with gratitude. Cholera appears to have broken out in epidemic form in various parts of these provinces where Famine Relief Works are carried on. Raipur, Wardha, Dhamteri, and Assansol are the centres where the epidemic is prevailing. The water-works at Bhandara were successfully opened by the Chief Commissioner on the 16th instant. Preparations on a very large scale were commenced two days previously to welcome his Honour. Mr. Fraser on his return from Bhandara returned on the very same evening to Pachmarhi. The following are the plague figures between the 13th and 19th instant, both dates inclusive :—

		Attacks	Deaths	Suspicious.
13th	April	0	0	0
14th	"	1	2	0
15th	"	1	1	0
16th	"	1	1	0
17th	"	2	2	1
18th	"	0	0	1
19th	"	0	0	0
	Total.....	5	6	2

THE BURMO-CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

A correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette," writing from Camp Mong Vin, on March 18, says :—In continuing its march from Mong Tum to Mong Vin, the Commission, going eastwards, crossed a range of hills into the valley of the Nam Hsung camping on a tributary of that river near the town of Mong Hsung. Leaving the valley next day we spent several days climbing round and over hills, gradually changing to a southerly direction. Parts of the

by the absence of the signallers and their Goorkha escorts. The two parties got into Mong Vin on the 10th and 11th of March, having come down 3,800 feet in the last stage. Mong Vin is a fair-sized Shan-Chinese town containing two fine Wats and houses, for the most part of sun-dried bricks, tiled. It is situated in an undulating valley of which a considerable area is under paddy cultivation. Notwithstanding this we experienced some difficulty in getting rice in sufficient quantities and such as, by the kind exertions of the Chinese officials, we were able to procure was chiefly of a red variety not considered palatable by connoisseurs. The inhabitants of the valley resemble the people we are accustomed to call Shan-Taiok, but they are less prosperous-looking and clean; those of the hills around are mainly Mu Hso with a sprinkling of Chinese. The usual five-day bazaar, was attended by a very dirty-looking crowd of ruffians who, judging from the uncertain method of progression of many whom we saw passing our camp on the way home wards, regard the occasion as a fitting one for having a good old alcoholic time. The bazaar was not nearly as well supplied with the cheap European goods on sale in most bazaars in the Shan States and trade seemed to be carried on mostly by barter. Caravans come here from Central Yunnan with pig iron and large iron cooking vessels which they replace with cotton on the homeward journey. The cotton is grown on the hillsides near. In one of the Wats we saw two strange figures made of raw cotton; hump-backed and horned, we supposed them to be effigies of bullocks, but General Liu told us that they were the nearest approach the ignorant Shan barbarian can get to the sacred white elephant counterfeit presentments of which are highly acceptable to the gods of these parts.

THE SEVENTH FRONTIER CONFERENCE

was held on the 12th inst. Little progress in negotiations was made. Things look rather as if the Commissioners may not succeed in coming to a final settlement of the matter this season. The position of the Chinese Commissioner appears to be a difficult one. Such instructions as he is able to get come through the Viceroy of Yunan, but are at many points at variance with the treaty. This would seem that the Viceroy does not display a complete willingness to act in accordance with orders received from his superiors at Peking, which handicaps the work of the Commissioners. General Liu left to himself would no doubt make for a speedy termination of the work; he has no wish to be caught by the rains still wandering about the jungles. The Taotai also as the heat increases and the wet season comes near might manage to overcome his natural obstructiveness; he did so at the last moment last year, it may be remembered. Altogether it is not easy to say at present when the Commission is likely to complete its labours. A few days further halt is necessitated at Mong Vin for the British Commissioner to hear from Rangoon. Meanwhile a part of the Reserve Escort has to go on a head to Nalawt to get rations, which owing to the unavoidable change of plans are running short. This party sets off to-day, the 18th. Signalling which, on account of clouds and haze and in spite of the indefatigability of the signalling officer, has been carried on with the greatest difficulty for some time past, will be closed on the 24th and whether we shall have any more this season is problematical. The wounded are all doing well; "panji" wounds are already completely healed. Mr. Litton has quite recovered. We hear from Mong Tum, where the Chinese have left a considerable garrison, that the Was have not made any more raids into the valley since our departure, but have also made no offers of submission.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Vamanrao Yeshvant Raje, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Thana, has been appointed Mahalkari and Second Class Magistrate at Mokhada, in the Thana District, vice Mr. Keshav Balvant Sane deceased. Mr. Balvantrao Vamanji Dixit has been appointed Aval Karkoon and Third Class Magistrate at Thana, from the 14th instant, in place of Mr. Krishnaji Jagannath Agaskar transferred to the Department, Famine Relief Operations.

Mr. Gopal Khimji and his brother Chotalal, prominent grain merchants of Dhanoo, in the Thana District, have opened a poor house at the village of Santa lately, where they feed about one thousand poor people of the wild tribes with Nagli rab (Kanji) at their own expenses daily.

From Wednesday last the G. I. P. Railway Company have been running two more local trains daily between Bombay and Thana as follows:—Down (fast) train leaves Bombay at 7-35 p.m., and arrives Thana at 8-25 p.m.; up train leaves Thana at 8-45 p.m., arriving Bombay at 9-50 p.m. These trains stop at all the intermediate stations except the down (fast) train, which does not stop at Byculla, Matoonga, Sion, or Cooria.

The daily average number of Kolees, Katodees, and Agrees in the famine-affected districts, employed on the Famine Relief Works in Dhanoo-Umargaon Taluka, in the northern part of the Thana District, was 5,045 during the past week. The following allotment has been sanctioned:—Rs. 12,820 for Forest Department works to be specially undertaken for the relief of hill tribes in Wada Taluka of this district.

One thousand four hundred and ninety-six bales of compressed grass, weighing 238,494 lbs. were despatched to the famine-affected districts of Broach and Kaira, in the Northern Division, by Mr. W. T. D. Fisher, I.F.S., Superintendent, Famine Grass Operations, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, South Section, in the Thana District, during the preceding week.

Salvadore, a book-binder in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay, who was charged with causing grievous hurt to his wife Beatrice, last month, was tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, and committed to the Court of Sessions, on Wednesday last.

A complaint has been lodged in the Court of the Huzur Deputy Collector and Frst Class Magistrate of Thana against Anant Tookaram Lingayat, Karkoon of Sha Jamnadas Bhaidas and Ebhram Banghi, of Jooma Musjid, for breaking down a fire plug of the Thana Municipality on the day the fire broke out here, in Bazaar Peith, in February last. The accused will be tried on the 25th instant. Mr. Sajba Yeshvant Rajadhyaksha, B.A., LL.B., Pleader of the District Court, will conduct the prosecution.

Fourteen births (eight males and six females) and twenty-one deaths (including one death from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

A RIVAL TO BUGLER DUNN.

"THE WONDERFUL HECTOR IS A REGULAR TOMMY."

A YOUNG bugler in the 1st Gordon Highlander with Lord Robert's force is now on his second campaign, having, as a mere lad, been allowed to accompany his regiment through the Tirah. His father lies at Majuba, and his step-father is a retired sergeant-major. When the battalion went to South Africa he applied for permission to go to the ranks, but was refused in consequence of not being the age. At the Modder, however, he collared a rifle and packed his bugle away, but was detected by his captain. This disobedience of orders was brought to the notice of the late Colonel Downman, who had at first refused the young soldier's application, but who then said: "Well, he is a strong, willing lad. Let him alone. He can get his bugle when it is over." The youngster has been in the ranks ever since, and in his letters home grumbles like a trooper about being made a navvy in making railways and digging trenches, though he says he likes the shooting fine. In one letter he wrote: "I have seen the wonderful Hector for the first time in my life. He isn't a toff; he is a regular Tommy. He spoke to me, and said he knew my father and stepfather as both good old Gordons adding, 'You are not on the right route for your father's grave, but I hope, my lad, you'll see it all wiped out.'" An older brother went through the investment of Ladysmith as a non-commissioned officer in the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.

THE PERSIAN BRIGADE OF COSSACKS.

The *Neue Freie Fresse* gives, on the strength of Russian official *data*, some instructive particulars concerning the Persian Brigade of Cossacks. It recalls the circumstance that in 1896, after the murder of the late Shah order was maintained at Teheran by the intervention of the Cossack Brigade, which also prevented all resistance to the succession of his son Muzaffer-ed-Din. At that time the Brigade consisted only of a cavalry division mustering 500 men commanded by a Russian colonel, and of a mounted battery presented by the Tsar Alexander III. In the years 1899 the strength of the Brigade was trebled. At present it numbers 200 officers 1,500 men, infantry, besides cavalry and mounted artillery. Its organization is completely independent and is under the control of Russian instructing officers, who are at the orders of the Russian Legation at Teheran. Their chief is a colonel of the Russian General Staff, holding the rank of a Persian Field Marshal. The annual cost of the Brigade is 500,000 roubles. It receives with great regularity its monthly pay, which is the more worthy of note as that of the other Persian troops is always in arrear.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mazgaon & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	2	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	22	0	33
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	9	2	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	5	52
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	9	32
G Mahim and Worli	9	8	39
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	23	44
Total	70	51	273
Total plague deaths to date	72,902	62,319	
Same date last year	69	65	183

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	8
Deaths	8

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Death	2

BANDORA.

THERE were 4 cases and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 22nd instant.

THE PLAGUE IN SYDNEY.

SEVENTY-FIVE cases and twenty deaths up the third instant, were reported. Of the patients at the Quarantine Station, to-day's official report states that six are well on the way towards complete recovery, nine continue to do well, three have made considerable advance towards convalescence and all the others are progressing satisfactorily. Neumea and New Caledonia have been declared free from plague.

CAMP RETURNS.

Weekly return of Hospitals, public and private for Infectious Diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 7th April, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 14th April:—

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contacts	2,292	1108	31	896	6	2457
Evicts	4,657	643	9	581	6	4,704
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Contacts		42
				Evicts		3,823

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending 13th April, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	803	627
Karachi	489	390
Poona (including Cantonment,) District.	2	1
Surat	7	3
Thana	112	93
Poona (excluding City)	2	3
Satara	12	10
Sholapur	7	8
Ahmednagar	11	11
Kolaba	2	2
Ratnagiri	21	22
Belgaum	25	24
Dharwar	27	20
Karachi (excluding City)	8	7
Hyderabad (Sind)	4	6
Shikarpur	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	45	36
Kolhapur	33	22
Cutch	432	391
Janjira	55	50
Aden	106	73
Total	2,232	1,815
Week ending April 6th	2,157	1,683
Total to date	387,041	303,687

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Bijapur, Kanara, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh and Bhor were free during the week.

MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its office in Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas presiding. The report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last was as follows:—

Your directors had had a very trying time during the year under report to bring a profitable result of your Company at the end of the year. The plague which had hampered the prosperity of the Mill Industry had not abated during the period. This cause and the scarcity of cotton due to the failure of the last monsoon, and the glutted yarn markets in the Far East had obstructed the prosperity of your concern to a certain extent. However looking to all these drawbacks your directors are glad that they are now able to show you the good result of the year. During the year the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 79,060-4 which your directors believe is highly satisfactory. Your directors propose to apportion the profits at the credit of the profit and loss account, viz., Rs. 67,300-5-4 as follows:—To pay a dividend to the Shareholders on 1,350 fully paid up shares at Rs. 30 per share, Rs. 40,500; and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 26,800-5-4. Your Directors are glad to inform you that your Company's agents, Messrs. Goculdas Madhowji Sons & Co., have voluntarily given up to the Company their whole commission for the year under report, for which your directors tender their best thanks. Your directors have ordered out from England during the year machinery of the value of Rs. 41,200 which have already arrived and have been erected in the mill. Your mill property, together with stock and stock in process, is insured for Rs. 18,80,000.

On the motion of the chairman, the report was adopted. Resolutions were then passed declaring a dividend of Rs. 30 per share; re-electing Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, director; and appointing Messrs. Nusserwanjee Bapujee Tachakra and Munchershaw Bezonji Minocher Homji, auditors, for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

SUPPLEMENTARY Memorandum on the Sesamum (Til or Jinjili) Crop, 1899-1900.

This memorandum supplements the final general memorandum, issued on the 24th January 1900, by a report from Bengal which had not been received when the memorandum was issued and final estimates from Madras and the Nizam's territory.

The Madras estimates were very incomplete, and 116,000 acres have now been added to the area sown. The total area is therefore 590,900 acres, which is about 4 per cent less than in 1899. There was a great contraction in the four northern districts following the failure of the south-west monsoon, while in the south there were none of the showers that often fall during the early months of the year. While there was a great deficiency in these tracts a much expanded area was sown in other parts of the presidency, but the yield everywhere is poor in consequence of the rainless season, and it is assumed to be not more than 54 per cent of a normal crop.

In Bengal the area sown is reported to be slightly smaller than in 1899, but a little larger than the average of the preceding five years. On the whole the season was not as good as that of last year, the rain being irregular, excessive in some places and insufficient in others; but the yield is reckoned at 45,103 tons which, though smaller than last year, is larger than the average.

In the Nizam's territory both the monsoon and the winter rains failed, and the area sown is but little more than half, while the yield is only about a sixth, of the area and yield of 1899.

The estimates given in the table appended to the final memorandum in January need modification in accordance with the foregoing reports, and a revised table is appended to this note. The general result for all the provinces from which reports have been received is:—

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years previous to 1898-99	3,512,735	264,020
1898-99	3,523,825	304,918
1899-1900	3,000,074	170,450

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON, who has had charge of the organization of the team of Edinburgh golfers who are to antagonise our Lancashire and Cheshire clubs during the present week, has to lament the loss of one of his original twelve, with the result that, like the famous little nigger boys of nursery rhyme, "now there's eleven." The majority of the team have enjoyed the advantages of a full day's practice over the links, which, owing to the pressure of time, cannot be granted to them in the remaining matches of the tour. The St. Annes match, which will have been concluded by the time these notes appear, will serve as an indication as to the strength of the team, which, in a slight degree, is an unknown quantity.

The organisers of the ladies' meeting at St. Annes have a busy time before them, as no fewer than 158 entries have been received for the open medal competition, which is to begin to-morrow. How they are to manipulate 158 players in the afternoon on the nine holes which comprise the ladies course is a mystery which has yet to be solved; in fact, allowing four minutes between each couple, it will be something like five hours from the time of the start before the last pair leave the tee in the morning round on the men's links.

I hear that nearly all the prominent lady players on this side of the Border including Miss Dod, Miss Pascoe, Miss Pearson, Miss Stringer, Mrs. Ryder Richardson, and Miss Lythgoe, have entered, and it will be interesting to note how they fare with Miss Hezlet, the present lady champion, who it is said, is somewhat short of practice. It will be instructive, I say, as a guide to Westward Ho in May. On the men's links in the morning it is fair to assume that the race will go to the strong.

The course at the present moment is in excellent order, particularly through the green, but the putting greens here and there show signs of the effects of the east winds which have been so prevalent of late, and are somewhat on the keen side. A visit to the St. Annes course after a lapse of some months brings home many reminiscences of poor Freddy Tait, as his memorable match with Johnnie Ball was his last serious golfing encounter. His opinion of the St. Annes course, expressed, it may be said, previous to his success in the match, is greatly treasured by those interested in the Lancashire green. It was candid and to the point, as his expressions of opinion invariably were—so indicative of the man as a golfer and a soldier. He remarked, "I could as soon play over the St. Annes course as any I have ever played upon, with the exception of St. Andrews," an opinion which the members of the club paid him the compliment of believing was honest, and which I have every reason to know was true. It may be that his recovery from the bunker on the right hand side of the line to the last hole, which eventually won for him the match, has been the cause of serious alterations in the designs of that self-same hazard. At the time of the match it was but a plain, straight hazard; how it has all the appearance of an elaborate Boer entrenchment. Another effect of what may be termed horticultural inventiveness is also noticeable at the thirteenth hole. At present there is a decidedly artificial aspect about the work, but time may remedy this comparative defect.

The result of the Inter-University match caused more than a feeling of surprise. It can only be termed a severe shock to those who had closely followed the careers of the two teams in the preliminary play against various organisations. There could be no manner of doubt that the Oxonians were the stronger. They had enjoyed an uninterrupted run of successes. Their opponents, on the other hand, had occasionally failed, and although collateral form is not a particularly safe guide, still figures are figures, and Oxford had triumphed where Cambridge had failed. This, outside any question of the individual merits of the members of the teams, was sufficient to make the Dark Blues decided favourites. It is terrible to contemplate the fact that the Cantabs not only lost every match by varying minorities of two to fourteen, but in addition to this were denied the satisfaction of being able to claim a win in any of the individual rounds of eighteen holes. Two halved rounds, the heroes of which were Messrs. Lumsden and Hill Thomson were the only consolation they could derive from a very disastrous day's work.

The result, 69 holes in favour of the Oxonians, is absolutely appalling, particularly in the case where the opposing team were supposed to have, at least, an outside chance of success. In fact, I am told that down at Sandwich there were not lacking those who anticipated at least a close fight, with the possibility of the Light Blues just squeezing home. Such a hollow defeat is difficult to explain, and, as I had not the pleasure of being present at this memorable encounter, it is a task which is naturally beyond my powers. But there can be no doubt that the Oxonians must have played bang up to their form; in fact, the golf displayed, particularly on the outward nine holes of their first round was distinctly of the highest class. The eight players representing Oxford holed out on the green beyond the 'Corsets' in an average of 36 strokes. Now this is warm, very warm golf indeed, not to say quite Vardon-like in character whilst several of the Dark Blues completed the round well under 80; and in one or two instances even an average finish for the last few holes would have resulted in seventy-fives and seventy-sixes being registered in place of seventy-eights.

After the Inter-University match the Cambridge team journyed on to Richmond to play the Mid-Surrey Club, and were once more defeated, but the result is hardly to be gauged on the same standard as the matches previous to the Sandwich encounter, as the 'Varsity match comes but once a year; and some of the students occasionally have cause to remember the fact, at least for the succeeding two or three days. It would have been somewhat peculiar had the brothers Hunter had to meet, as there appeared every probability of their doing when the teams were originally selected. It is not improbable that Mr. Norman Hunter was called upon to meet Mr. E. C. Lee, Mr. Mansfield Hunter, Mr. Hardie as the result of what might be termed a justifiable arrangement.

The general opinion of those who have been down at Sandwich during the past two weeks is that the course has never been in finer order than at present. The putting greens, which have not always been the most marked feature of the Sandwich course, are at present in marvellously fine order, and this notwithstanding the east winds which have been prevalent all over the country, and which have certainly left at least a slight indication of their presence on some of our local links. The championship is still some five weeks off, and a continued spell of cold, drying breezes may have an effect on the present bloom of the course. April is usually a kind month and with anything like favourable growing weather there is every indication of the Sandwich green more than upholding the reputation in the fist week in May.

It is not quite fair to compare the score returned in the University match with those made in the championship and in the St. George's Challenge Vase. There are tees and tees at Sandwich, and with the carries which have to be encountered the extra twenty yards or so which have to be covered from what are termed the St. George's tees make a considerable difference not only in the individual carry and the consequent possibilities of disaster, but also in the length of the second shot or approach. To an average long driver Sandwich from the ordinary medal tees is far from a difficult course as has been proved on many occasions in the past.

Although the team of the Royal Liverpool Club which is to travel to Westward Ho during Easter week has not yet been definitely decided upon, there appears a probability that it will not be quite as strong as anticipated. In addition to the loss of Mr. John Ball, jun, there are grave doubts as to whether one or two other distinguished members of the club will be able to make the journey. There appears, however, every indication that the tail end of the team will be stronger than was the case in 1898 when the Devonians scored their unexpected success, whilst there is a consolation in the fact that the R. L.G.C. will have the benefit of the valuable services of Mr. J. L. Low on the Tuesday, against the home club. The strength of the Royal North Devon team can be gauged to a certain extent on their past performances, but the Oxford and Cambridge Society is an unknown quantity. It can hardly be weak, whilst it may be very strong indeed.

I heard the other day that Vardon, in a letter to a friend at home, expressed an opinion that he was afraid he would not be able to stand the strain of the hardwork in the continuous exhibition matches he is called upon to play. Our American friends must remember that Harry is but human after all, and there is a limit to his endurance, even though he appears to make the game so easy.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, April 6.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday, 24th April.

Eve of Saint Mark, Apostle and Evangelist.

6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral—Hymns 410 and 439.

Wednesday, 25th April, Feast of Saint Mark.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral—Hymns 410, 315, 189.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

IN THE HANDS OF THE BOERS.

A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Hales, the correspondent of the "Daily News" writing from Bloemfontien Hospital on February 22, at which date he was a prisoner in the hands of the Boers, tells some very good stories. He gives a very vivid description of how, while making a dash to escape from a post of the Boers, he was wounded. "All at once I saw my comrade throw his hands up with a spasmodic gesture (he writes). He rose in his stirrups, and fairly bounded high out of his saddle, and as he spun round in the air I saw the red blood on the white face, and I knew that death had come to him sudden and sharp. Again the rifles spoke, and the lead was closer to me than ever a friend sticks in time of trouble, and I knew in my heart that the next few strides would settle things. The black pony was galloping gamely under my weight. Would he carry me safely out of that line of fire, or would he fall me? Suddenly something touched me on the right temple; it was not like a blow; it was not a shock; for half a second I was conscious. I knew I was hit; knew that the reins had fallen from my nerveless hands; knew that I was lying down upon my horse's back, with my head hanging below his throat. Then all the world went out in one mad whirl. Earth and heaven seemed to meet as if by magic. My horse seemed to rise with me, not to fall, and then—chaos.

A DAMAGED PRISONER.

When next I knew I was still on this planet I found myself in the saddle again, riding between two Boers, who were supporting me in the saddle as I swayed from side to side. There was a halt; a man with a kindly face took my head in the hollow of his arm, whilst another poured water down my throat. Then they carried me to a shady spot beneath some shrubbery, and laid me gently down. One man bent over me and washed the blood that had dried on my face, and then carefully bound up my wounded temple.

A STUDY IN CHARACTER.

The same good-looking young fellow with the curly beard bent over me again. "Feel any better now, old fellow?" I stared hard at the speaker, for he spoke like an Englishman, and a well-educated one too. "Yes, I'm better I'm a prisoner, ain't I?" "Yes." "Are you an Englishman?" I asked. He laughed. "Not I," he said, "I'm a Boer born and bred, and I am the man who bowled you over. What on earth made you do such a fool's trick as to try and ride from our rifles at that distance?" "Didn't think I was welcome in these parts." "Don't make a jest of it, man," the Boer said, gravely; "rather thank God you are a living man this moment. It was His hand that saved you; nothing else could have done so." He spoke reverently; there was no cant in the sentiment he uttered—his face was too open, too manly, too fearless for hypocrisy. "How long is it since I was knocked over?" "About three hours." "Is my comrade dead?" "Quite dead," the Boer replied; "death came instantly to him. He was shot through the brain." "Poor beggar!" I muttered, "and he'll have to rot on the open veldt, I suppose?"

"DO YOU TAKE US FOR SAVAGES?"

The Boer leader's face flushed angrily. "Do you take us for savages?" he said. "Rest easy. Your friend will get decent burial. What was his rank?" "War correspondent." "And your own?" "War correspondent also. My papers are in my pocket somewhere." "Sir," said the Boer leader, "you dress exactly like two British officers. You ride out with a fighting party, you try to ride off at gallop under the muzzles of our rifles when we tell you to surrender. You can blame no one but yourselves for this day's work." "I blame no man. I played the game, and am paying the penalty." Then they told me how poor Lambie's horse had swerved between myself and them. After Lambie (who was the correspondent of the "Melbourne Age") had fallen, then they saw me fall forward in the saddle, and they knew I was hit. A few strides later one of them had sent a bullet through my horse's head, and he had rolled on top of me.

HOW TOMMY SUMS UP THE SITUATION.

Our "Tommies" are not the men to waste praise on any men, unless it is well deserved, but this is just about how "Tommy" sums up the situation:—"The Boers is a rough-looking beggar in the field, 'e don't wear no uniform, 'nd 'e don't know enough about soldiers' drill to keep himself warm, but 'e can fight in 'is own bloomin' style, which ain't our style. If 'e'd come out on the veldt, 'nd fight us our way, we'd like 'im every time, but when it comes to fightin' in the kopjes why, the Boers is a dendy, 'nd if the rest of Europe don't think so only let 'em have a try at 'im 'nd see. But when 'e has shot you 'e acts like a blessed Christian, 'nd bears no malice. 'E's like a bloomin' South Sea cocoanut not much to look at outside but white 'nd sweet inside when yer know 'im, 'nd it's when you're wounded 'nd a prisoner that you get a chance to know 'im see." And "Tommy" is about correct in his judgment

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT STEYN.

Mr. Steyn granted our contemporary's correspondent an interview in the Stad House, or Town Hall. The President met me (he says), and treated me very courteously, and after chatting over my capture and the death of my friend, he informed me that I might have my liberty as soon as I considered myself sufficiently recovered to travel. He offered me a pass via Lourenco Marques, but I pointed out that if I was sent that way I should be so far away from my work as to be practically useless to my paper. The President explained to me that it was not his wish nor the desire of his colleagues to hamper me in any way in regard to my work. "What we want more than anything else," remarked the President, "is that the world shall know the truth and nothing but the truth in reference to this most unhappy war, and we will not needlessly place obstruction in your way in your search for facts; if we can by any means place you in the British lines we will do so. If we find it impossible to do that you must understand that there is some potent reason for it." So I let that question drop.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

By his will of February 21, 1899, the Rev. Dr. James Martineau, formerly principal of Manchester New College, left personal estate valued at £29,658 net. Dr. Martineau bequeathed his manuscripts, lectures, sermons, prayers, and notes of lectures or of private study, and his letters and private papers to his daughters, Mary Ellen and Gertrude and Edith, and the will, made when the testator was nearly 94 years old, continues:—"In case of my death before I have brought my half-executed literary designs nearer to completion and without having left my express instructions with regard to them, I here record my judgment that no set of my college lectures need be read, as possibly meriting publication, except the course on 'The Grounds and Truths of Religion' and (more doubtfully) the 'Manual of Logical Psychology,' if I should leave it less of a fragment than it is at present. By this judgment I do not wish to fetter, but only to help, the discretion of my daughters; they are free to deal as they may think best with what I leave behind me, but I would recommend them not to publish any of my lectures on philosophical subjects without the approval previously obtained of Rev. Charles Barnes Upton."—The estate has been valued at £250,405 gross, including personality of the net value of £225,200, of Miss Mary Ann Driver, of Tittenhurst, Sunninghill who died on January 7 aged 82. Miss Driver bequeathed to the vicar of Sunninghill, for the poor, £100; to the Sunningdale National School and the Sunninghill National School, £50 each; to the Egham "College" Hospital, £200; the Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, £200; the Kilburn Home for Blind Children, £200; the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum £200; the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, £200; the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys at Kensington, £200; the Brompton Cancer Hospital, £200; the New Hospital for women, &222, Marylebone-road, £200; the Mount Hermon Girl's Orphan Home at Kilburn, £100; and the South London Ophthalmic Hospital, St. George's-circus, £100. Miss Driver bequeathed to the trustees of the Royal Holloway College at Egham £10,000 to found scholarships of £30 per annum each, to be called "Miss Driver's Scholarships," to be open to competition amongst students who have resided at the college for one year at least, and to be tenable for periods of three years.

Many Cheltenham and Ceylon charitable institutions will benefit under the will of Mr. Alex. C. White, who for some years lived at Cheltenham after retiring from active business as a tea planter in Ceylon. The bequests to Cheltenham hospitals and kindred institutions amount to £3,300, and to similar charities in Ceylon to £1,100, while he has bequeathed £1,450 to Roman Catholic churches and refuge homes. His whole estate is proved at over £230,000.—The estate has been valued at £250,617 gross, and £97,805 net, of Mr. Francis Radford, of 26, Pembridge-gardens Notting-hill, and of Holland-park, builder and owner of the Holland-park estate, who died January 6, aged 79. The testator bequeathed to the Devon County Hospital, £200; the Somerset County Hospital, £200; the West London Hospital, £200; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, £200; and the Homœopathic Hospital, £200.

Mr. Alfred Fennings, of Steinberg, Cowes, Isle of Wight, formerly of Salus Villa, Cowes, manufacturer of proprietary medicines, who died on January 7, aged 84, leaving personal estate valued at £72,526, bequeathed £1,000 to the Society for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Ministers, and £1,000 to the Society for the Relief of Necessitous Widows of Protestant Dissenting Ministers.—Lieutenant Hugh Stewart McCorquodale, of 7, Park-place, St. James's, who died in action at Spion Kop on January 24, aged 24, son of the late Colonel George McCorquodale, of Newton-le-Willows, left personal estate valued at £118,501 and he bequeathed £2,000 for charitable uses.

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SOLDIERS OF THE EMPIRE.

THE FUTURE OF OUR FORCES.

IN the "Fortnightly Review" Lieutenant-General John F. Owen, R.A., writes a long and interesting article dealing with the military forces of our Colonies. He makes an exhaustive examination of the strength of the Permanent and Militia forces, which with the Volunteer forces he wishes to see placed upon a footing different from the present. In connection with several articles on Rifle-shooting which have lately appeared in these columns, the following is instructive:—

VOLUNTEERS AND RIFLE CLUBS.

The Volunteer force is organised much as in the mother country, but labours under many disadvantages in the Colonies, owing to the lack of accumulated wealth (as compared to England) and to the sparseness of the population. The Volunteers are usually better treated as to capitation grant, etc., than with us, but are at times run, unfortunately, too much on political lines. In Canada, Natal, and New Zealand, they do not exist; in the other Colonies they approximately number—Cavalry 650; Mounted Infantry 1,400; Field Artillery, 3 Batteries; Engineers (Cape Colony only) 450. Infantry, 12,000; or a total of about 15,000.

There are also a large number of Rifle Clubs, which would furnish excellent material in case of emergency; in some colonies they wear a sort of uniform, and rifle shooting is much encouraged by their organisation. Cadet corps are encouragad and the military training in drill and simple manœuvres of boys in State schools; this is compulsory for all boys over ten years old in all Government schools in Cape Colony, the boys, over 2,000 in number, being organised in cadet corps; the same prevails in other Colonies, in which all state schoolmasters pass and hold a certificate in military drill. Some such system might be insisted upon in England, with great advantage to the nation, and a certain amount of rifle shooting be also carried out by all boys above a given age, so as to accustom them while young to the use of arms. The Australian cadets are in many cases so trained in shooting.

RIFLE RANGES AND MARKSMANSHIP.

The standard of shooting in the forces, as a whole, is not a very high one, though in the country corps it is usually very good; but the average is pulled down by those of the town. For want of funds, as in the case of drill-halls, the rifle-ranges near the cities are generally insufficient; but in the country districts it is easy to obtain them, there being ample waste or pastoral land for the purpose; the difficulty there lies in the distances most men have to go to reach the ranges, the population being so scattered. There are a large number of men sparsely spread over a very large area in the bush, backwoods, and veldt, who are well accustomed to the use of the rifle in shooting large game, kangaroo, etc.—excellent material formounted Infantry, for they all ride well; some of them belong to it, but for the most part it is not possible, so scattered are they, to get them together for any organisation or drill. The country rifle clubs encourage shooting much; a small grant of money for efficient members is often granted, which is spent in the purchase, at cost price, of Government rifles; they can also buy ammunition in the same way. Rifle associations, including members of the forces' of rifle clubs, and civilians exist, and are of much benefit, but as in England, "pot-hunting" is too much encouraged by them. In Australia and New Zealand and Inter-Colonial rifle association carries out its meeting annually in each Colony in turn, and promotes much emulation.

THE FUTURE OF THE FORCES.

General Owen sums up the policy which he would wish to see adopted in the future as follows:—

A thorough reorganisation will be necessary in many ways, both in Australia and South Africa, but its form will depend much on the reorganisation of our own forces. If, for instance, ballot for the militia in some form be introduced in England—it is heartily hoped that it will be—the colonies may follow suit; in any case it will be necessary to have an Imperial defence scheme much more thoroughly worked out, and the forces of our colonies definitely brought into it, for we must stand or fall together. The nature of force to which the conditions of each are most favourable, they should be encouraged to maintain in greater numbers. But uniformity of arms, guns, rifles, and ammunition, both in their forces and our own, should, if possible, be determined on. They must be completely admitted into our councils as to Imperial defence. The mother country, rich in accumulated wealth—where many a rich colonist spends his last days, and his money—should liberally aid (by loans on the easiest terms or otherwise) in the capital expenditure necessary for the ample supply of field guns and rifles of the latest type in both of which they are now wofully deficient.

"IMPERIAL" FORCES.

Every means should be employed to draw together the officers and men of the British and Colonial forces, which might all well be styled "Imperial." If possible interchange of a certain number of organised units of each arm should be carried out. A beginning was made last year when New South Wales sent a completete squadron of its Lancers to Aldershot for a course of training. There are difficulties regarding such interchanges—difficulties as to relative seniority and command of British and Colonial Officers and as to the officers and men difficulties arising from the higher pay of the Colonials. But difficulties, after all only exist in order to be overcome and none of those mantioned are insurmountable.

Imperial officers, who, like myself, have spent many years in command of Colonial forces, in raising, organising, and training them, have always returned to England with a high opinion of their value, with a sympathy and strong friendship for them which will always endure. We are able to enter into their feelings, and to understand their difficulties, and to us it is delightful to see the merits of those we have lived and worked for at length appreciated. The extraordinary enthusiasm shown in the very serious crisis now existing, and the substantial aid they are giving us, show how welcome would be to their forces a much more complete union with our own, and we should meet them more than half-way.

UNDER THE SAME FLAG.

At present there are on the way to South Africa or already there, fighting with our British born, 33,000 soldiers of our Colonies. Roughly speaking, they are made up of 15,000 from Cape Colony, 10,000 from Natal, Canada furnishes 2,500, Australia and New Zealand 4,500. Both Canada and Australia will certainly send much larger forces if need be. Of the temper of these troops we have already had excellent proofs—not without sad losses in their ranks—their courage and self-reliance, their good horsemanship and great adaptability, have been the admiration of all.

The bonds between Great Britain and her Colonies will for the future be doubly cemented by the blood of their sons shed, side by side for the defence of the flag so dear to both. If wars destroy nations they also make them. On the battlefields of South Africa the future destiny of our Empire is being determined—win we must, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, or that Empire is doomed. When at last peace reigns again, Great Britain and her sons children will have learnt many a hard lesson; but drawn to closer union by common danger overcome, they will watch more carefully than before over the safety of their joint Empire—the guardian of true liberty—to the great benefit of all the nations, civilised and uncivilised.

HOW THE GERMANS REGARD MR. CHAMBERLA

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE size of the Russian Navy has of late years been continually held up to Englishmen as a standing danger to our liberty and Empire. The papers are constantly attacking the Admiralty for not taking sufficient precautions to meet this supposed danger . . . . Lately five articles on the Russian Navy have appeared in the "Novoe Vremya" under the signature "N." These articles have appeared at irregular times during the last two months, and they are intended under the guise of conversations at an "at home" to point out the various defects and grievances existing in the Russian Navy. They are, however, strongly tinged with the naval policy advocated by the "Novoe Vremya," which is to give up building ironclads, to trust the defence of the Russian coast to torpedo-boats and submarine boats, and to build fast powerful commerce destroyers. The "Novoe Vremya", in its blind hatred of England, only looks on us as the adversary of Russia; the paper admits that the Russians have no chance of outbuilding us in the matter of battle-ships, but it loses sight altogether of another reason for which a fleet is necessary to Russia, namely, in case of war with Germany, the Triple Alliance, or Japan, in either of which cases the fleet could play a very useful "role."

The "Italia Militare Marina" devotes considerable space to a dissertation on military ballooning, a subject which, it is unnecessary to observe, has only lately begun to attract the attention which its immense importance deserves, in view of the already great and fast increasing difficulty of obtaining full and reliable information of the position and movements of an enemy's troops when gaining contact with him. The difficulty naturally arises out of the immensely increased range and accuracy of the modern rifle, which makes the task of reconnoitring the enemy's position difficult and dangerous in the extreme, especially to cavalry. As the result of numberless experiments carried out in the armies of the great Continental Powers, it is found that only shrapnel fire is dangerous to a captive balloon, and that field guns cannot always be given the elevation necessary in firing at it when at a great height, but that even when at a distance of six kilometres it may be struck and destroyed by guns of 12 cm. and 15 cm. calibre. Hence it may be assumed that in the field a captive balloon is safe if at a distance of five kilometres from the enemy's batteries, but that, in siege operations, it must be at least six kilometres distant.

The military advisers of the Secretary of State would do well to impress upon Lord Lansdowne that there will again be a failure from a recruiting point of view directly the present war fever has subsided. What is required is that every man who enlists should receive his shilling a day, so that when he goes on pass or furlough the fact may be published through the district, each man thus becoming a recruiting agent without knowing it. Under present regulations this is exactly what never happens, as after three months' service each recruit leaves the depot and joins the home battalion, and possibly as a soldier does not return there for some years or until he goes to the Reserve. The question of physique and whether a man is fit to be a soldier can well be left to the medical and approving officers; but fixing on a particular age as the time when an increase of pay is to be granted is only offering an incentive to false swearing and other irregularities.

The accounts we have seen of the strain to which the Field Artillery was subjected in South Africa are not pleasant. A battery is ordered to march to the front. After a march of twenty miles it arrives at a halting-place at noon and is about to water and feed when it is ordered to proceed full speed ten miles farther. When it reached the scene of action six horses had to be cut from the waggons, three of which died immediately and two soon after, the men having been for twenty-seven hours without any food except emergency rations, bivouacked on the ground in pouring rain. No wonder says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the horses were pumped next day.

The detailed accounts of the relief of Ladysmith show at once how creditable the behaviour of Sir George White's troops was. Unlike Kimberly Ladysmith was merely a garrison town; hence it had no resources to fall back upon such as those afforded by the De Beers diamond industry. It was commanded on every side by hills, and was invested by the main army of the Republics, under their ablest general. That a position strategically so weak should have held out for over four months is due to a combination of British naval resource, British military skill, and British endurance such as the world has not witnessed since the Indian Mutiny. From Sir George White the chivalrous commander to the women who pluckily refused to avail themselves of the privileges of the neutral camp, every one of the defenders was animated by the same spirit. What they suffered is only now beginning to come home to us. The constant bombardment of the town alone must have tried their nerves severely. To face death in the heat of battle is a very different thing from dodging him day after day, week after week, and month after month in the depressing atmosphere of a besieged town. Of the privations endured for want of sufficient food, gaunt faces and hollow eyes told a silent, though eloquent, tale. The lack of good water, which Kimberley had in abundance, was another misery of daily life. When to these sufferings were added insanitary conditions, monotony, deferred hope, and the depressing effect of being cooped up in a narrow space, some idea may be formed of the pluck required to keep the flag flying above the town. Towards the end of the siege the slaughtered horses being borne to the meat market must have been another trial. The defence of Ladysmith is not only one of the great events of the present war, it is one of the great events in the history of the British Empire.

It would appear that the question of carrying ammunition has been the subject of inquiry, not only at the War Office but also at the front. The results of these two independent investigations point towards a system of bandoliers, and the War Office, taking time by the forelock, has actually despatched many thousands of woven bandoliers, of a quality superior to leather to the troops in South Africa. The Special Correspondent of the "Times," writing from the Modder River after the battles, on Jan. 31, said: "I saw a heap of ammunition lost out of the men's pouches, and picked up on the battlefield of Enslin, hardly less than 120 rounds." The chief argument for the retention of the wallets is that their weight balances the weights carried on the back. Even this recommendation would of course cease to exist if the latter burdens are removed. The matter is of the first importance, and the experience gained now should be collected at once. Before leaving the subject it may be added that the soldier's habit of throwing a handful of cartridges beside him when firing leads to waste, and is only necessary because of the impossibility of getting ammunition easily from the pouches. We believe that the prompt action of the War Office will lead to a sufficient supply of cartridges to the firing line in action by enabling men to carry extra bandoliers into that advanced position. A Captain of the Highland Brigade just home, wounded, from all Lord Methuen's attles writes:—"There were no complaints from either officers or men of the Service magazine rifle, but there was difficulty in keeping the firing line supplied with cartridges as the men soon fired away their 200 rounds." Of course men have to lie down under the withering fire of magazine rifles especially when the shower of bullets comes from trenches; it follows, therefore, that the men distributing a further supply to the line lying down are exposed to almost certain death; hence we believe the usual bearer of firing lines carrying extra bandoliers into action.

The special correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Bloemfontein draws attention to the enormous losses among the horses of the Field Force owing to what he speaks of as "the cheeseparing policy adopted by the War Office towards the Veterinary Department." We are told that "the veterinary surgeons are everywhere overworked." The introduction of civil assistance is condemned, "valuable time being necessarily wasted in learning the details of routine, and friction unavoidable." He expresses a hope that in any new scheme brought forward by the War Office "provision will be made for placing the Veterinary Department on a more ample and secure footing. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* is not alone in taking this view, for more than one cavalry officer has written to us on the same lines of sympathy and condemnation. The devotion of the Veterinary Staff, we are assured, "has been beyond praise, but the department is so under-officered that its staff have been quite unable to cope with the work they have had to do." Meanwhile the War Office is still "considering" the terms of a long-promised warrant. We are at war, horses are being shipped to the scene of action by thousands, veterinary officers are urgently required; yet the Service has been rendered so unpopular, by reason of a recent statement in the House of Commons that candidates are not forthcoming to fill vacancies. It is not to be wondered at. At the same time it is to be regretted that the War Office should have gone out of its way to create a difficulty which ought to have been foreseen. It is in its power now to put matters right, and in the interest of the Service we trust it will do so promptly, seeing how seriously the pocket of the taxpayer is affected.

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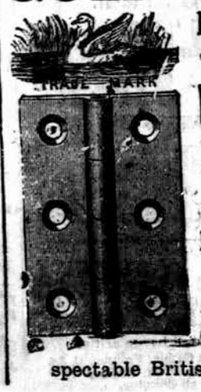

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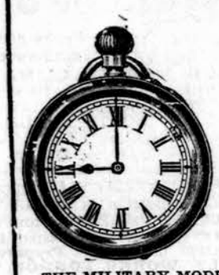

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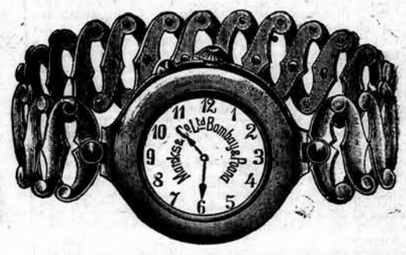

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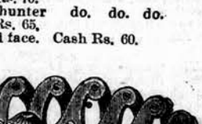

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